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FIRST OF MILITIA READY FOR WEEK'S TOUR OF CAMP DUTY

State Organization and Officer Detailed From Regular Army Service Rejoice Over Appropriation

PERIOD IS EXTENDED

New Features Are Included In This Year's Program and One Organization Has a New Campground

Departure of the first of the Massachusetts volunteer militia for the annual tour of camp duty will take place Saturday, and as a result of Congress providing money for the maneuvers the Massachusetts forces will continue camp duty until late in August. The various organizations in camp will have such a tour of one week each.

Much satisfaction is felt among the office staff of Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson at this action of Congress, and Lieut. George C. Marshall, U. S. A., inspector in charge for Massachusetts, is by no means the least pleased with the turn affairs have taken.

Massachusetts has always made excellent records in the maneuver games and the adjutant-general and the general staff look for Massachusetts' quota in this year's game to repeat successes which have called forth commendation from many officers of high rank in the regular service.

Because of the work of some of the troops during the Lawrence strike last winter but one brigade, under command of Gen. F. E. Pierce, will take part in the game this year, the remaining organizations having the regimental camps in this state. Organizations which will take part in the game include the second, fifth, sixth and ninth infantry regiments and the ambulance and signal corps.

Many changes will be inaugurated in the annual camp tours this year. Most notable of these will be that of the eighth infantry, under command of Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, who will take his regiment to a camp site in West Barnstable, where maneuvers entirely new to the Massachusetts militia troops will be tried out.

The regular maneuvering, embracing the usual tactics of attack and defense of position, will be supplemented by actual rifle practice with service charges, the targets being silhouettes of men standing, kneeling and prone, which will be placed in intrenchments and distributed over the maneuver territory representing the various lines of defense which the theoretical enemy has established.

With the eighth will be encamped battery A, field artillery, Capt. John H. Sherbourne, who upon making camp will report to Colonel Sweetser, who will be in command of the battery as well as his own regiment. The field pieces will be used in connection with the maneuvers and service charges will be utilized in these as well as in the small arms.

The battery will entrain at South station Saturday morning, making camp at Cotuit pond, detraining at the West Barnstable station. The infantry will follow on Sunday, detraining at the same point.

On Saturday the first squadron cavalry will leave for its annual camp duty, which will conclude at West Newbury, its new camp site. One squadron will maneuver between Boston and the West Newbury camp site at the discretion of the officers.

Sunday the first detachment of coast artillery corps will begin the annual tour at the harbor forts, going in battalions. The third battalion will go to Ft. Strong to be followed by the other two battalions.

Monday the naval militiamen start their tour, boarding the U. S. S. Chicago and the U. S. S. Rodgers for joint maneuvers with the naval brigades of the other New England states in Long Island sound.

Officers of the first squadron cavalry and two noncommissioned officers from

(Continued on page four, column seven)

TECH'S EXPERIMENTAL TUGBOAT FULTON HAS DOUBLE LAUNCHING

First Slides Through Hole in Wall on to Dray Then Into Waters of Charles River Basin

FOR NAVAL STUDIES

Craft Is 33 Feet Long and Is Designed for Test Work in the Marine Architectural Department

Tech's 33-foot experimental tugboat Fulton was launched twice today, once on land and once at the Charles river basin.

Bricks in the wall were knocked out just on the minute set for the launching. The ways were ready and roller skids were under the boat to keep the finely molded hull from being scratched. A pull at the ropes, and the craft slid gracefully down the ways into the waiting dray.

The Fulton made a leisurely cruise through Exeter street to the Charles river basin, where she was launched for the second time.

The new boat has been built by the force of the department of naval architecture under the direction of Prof. C. H. Peabody and Prof. H. A. Everett, and she will be used to secure data valuable to designers and operators of commercial vessels. She will be put through tests in connection with commercial tow boat work and in ascertaining the most advantageous position of propellers. The Fulton is so constructed that her propeller can be fed out.

The Fulton is a miniature of a naval tug in service on the Pacific coast, and to make sure that the lines should be accurately reproduced, all frames are sawn and double. The planking is heavy cedar and there are no deck erections to offer wind resistance.

The propelling outfit of the Fulton is unique, in that a 25-horsepower gasoline motor drives a generator that supplies power to an electric motor. This installation gives great flexibility and makes possible experiments that would be out of question were the propeller shaft coupled directly to the crank shaft of an internal combustion engine. The Fulton's speed will be about eight knots an hour. The Froude, another Tech experimental boat built from the lines of the revenue cutter Manning and in service several seasons, will be employed as the Fulton's tender while data is being secured. The Fulton will be towed to the Atlantic Works in East Boston, where her machinery will be installed and in about two weeks she will be ready for service.

STRIKE OF FIREMEN ON BAY STATE FISH LINE MAY BE ENDED

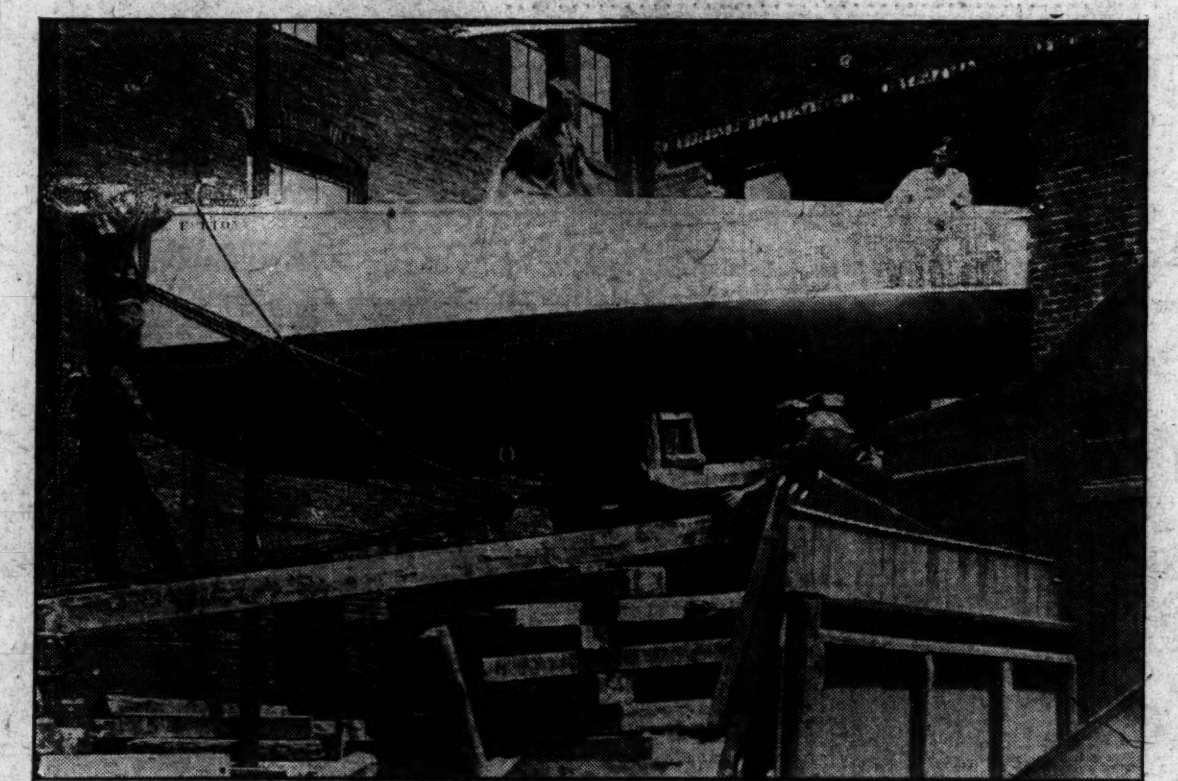
Officers of the Seamen's and Marine Firemen's Union expect to make a settlement with the Bay State Fishing Company today and the company's six steam trawlers now tied up by the strike will probably be able to leave port at once.

The Crest, the last of the company's boats to arrive in port since the strike was called, came in this morning and her two firemen walked out on strike.

Twenty-five seamen and firemen from the steamer City of Memphis went on strike when she arrived here today from Savannah. These men comprised a large part of her crew.

The officials of the Nantasket Steamship Company signed the agreements yesterday after the firemen on all their boats struck shortly before it was time for them to leave the docks.

"LAND LAUNCHING" OF THE FULTON, TECH CRAFT



Showing hole in wall of Garrison street building, Tech naval architecture department, through which craft was slid on to dray—Professor Everett in boat

DIRECT NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT'S BILL IN NATIONAL HOUSE

WASHINGTON—A nation-wide presidential primary plan was proposed to the House today by Representative Norris of Nebraska. The measure seeks to avoid conflict with the constitution by requiring that the state legislatures must adopt its provisions as state laws, and that the plan is null unless ratified by 20 states.

The bill provides primaries to be held on the first Tuesday in May in election years and a national convention on the fourth Monday in June. At the primaries the voters will be called on to express a first and second choice for President and to choose delegates. If it appears that one candidate has a majority in the convention by reason of his primaries in his state that candidate becomes the choice of his party without the action by the convention. If not, the convention selects one, names a Vice-President and adopts the platform.

"I think recent events," Mr. Norris said, "have clearly shown to the people how it is possible for a well regulated and well oiled machine to trample under foot the wishes of the rank and file of any political party. This law would enable voters to nominate their candidate by direct vote or at least as near to such nomination as is possible under constitutional limitations. The conventions that are provided for in the bill will be much smaller than in the past and the representation will be based on the strength of the different political parties in the different states."

PRESIDENT PLAYS GOLF AT MYOPIA WITH JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft was on the Myopia golf links early today for an 18-hole contest with John Hays Hammond. Before going to the links President Taft had an hour's session with W. W. Michler, his assistant secretary and stenographer.

This afternoon after lunch at home

(Continued on page four, column two)

WORK ON ANNEX TO ART MUSEUM PROGRESSING FAST

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the annex to the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue, which is a gift of Mrs. Robert D. Evans as a memorial to her late husband, Robert Dawson Evans.

Foundations, which are of reinforced concrete, are about 75 per cent completed, which is ahead of schedule because of good foundation ground found nearer the surface than had been expected. Excavations are nine tenths done. The contract for the foundations was sub-let by the J. W. Bishop Company to T. Stewart & Sons Co. The contract for the completion of the annex in its entirety is 22 months from last May, and W. F. Hollings, clerk of works, representing Guy Lowell, the architect, says that from present indications all work will be done within the contract time and perhaps a bit before.

The new picture gallery, which Mrs. Evans is providing, will be joined to the original building by a connecting building, for which plans are all drawn. The museum trustees will probably build the connecting link, which will enter the main building by the arch already provided.

AVIATOR MARTIN PLANS GLIDE FROM 5000-FOOT ALTITUDE

Glenn L. Martin plans to ascend 5000 feet or more, throttle his motor and glide without power to the getaway, before the close of the Boston aviation meet at Squantum which may continue into next week.

Mr. Martin says he wants to show the people of the East that his confidence in his machine is not misplaced. He declares he can glide six feet for every one that he actually drops. He claims that an aviator need never be without a proper landing place, as he should be able to drop anywhere in a radius of 4000 feet from an altitude of 1000 feet. If he sees nothing within these limits he can go up higher, he says.

No flying was seen on the Fourth until 3:30 p. m. Mr. Martin gave an exhibition. The delay was caused by the aviators who said they refused to fly before the 10,000 persons present until they were paid for their previous work.

Charles K. Hamilton in a speed contest with Mr. Martin, made the fastest mile for the present course in 52.4-58. In the quick start Mr. Martin rose into the air in 9.3-58, Paul Peek did it in 11.8 and Hamilton in 14.1-58.

The catching of baseballs dropped from a height of 250 feet by John Murphy of the Red Sox was difficult owing to the high wind. He was able to catch one out of five thrown from this height by Mr. Martin, and he caught two out of five thrown from a height of 200 feet by Mr. Hamilton.

In the bomb-dropping contest Paul Peek's average for five balls was 23.15 feet, and Martin's 25.30 feet. Farnum, Fish and Phillips W. Page made altitude flights.

EUGENE PRINCE NOW CITIZEN
WASHINGTON—The Senate passed an act today granting citizenship to Eugene Prince, whose American father was born in Russia. This left the son without citizenship in any country. The family came originally from Salem.

CAR CRASHES INTO AUTOMOBILE
TULSA, Okla.—Mrs. Mary Kubler, Carter Baxter and an unidentified boy scout were slain when an interurban car carrying 50 persons crashed into an automobile that had become stalled because of a faulty engine.

CZAR AND KAISER TRYING TO END WAR

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A special despatch today from St. Petersburg says that the Czar and Kaiser meeting at Baltic port sent instructions to their respective ministries to consider the best means likely to bring about an end to the war between Italy and Turkey.

SHOEWORKERS MAY GO TO CINCINNATI

LYNN, Mass.—Transfer of the National headquarters of the United Shoe Workers of America from this city to Cincinnati is the important question to be decided during three days' session of the national executive board of that organization which opened today. A vote will be held Sunday. The 12 members of the board are believed to be agreed that it is advisable to make a change. The headquarters have been in Lynn for three years. The strike of 800 in-seamers affecting 15 shops in Cincinnati also will be considered. The strike has been on since October. Officers will be elected Monday.

STRIKERS SAY 'L' BEING AIDED BY ALLIED INTERESTS

While awaiting the continuance of the hearing before the state board of arbitration the executive committee of the striking carmen have issued a statement charging that the Boston Elevated Company has been assisted in its opposition to the strikers by the American Railway Association and the Merchants and Manufacturers Alliance.

The two organizations referred to are both said to be opposed to trade unions. Two cars collided at Postoffice square slightly injuring passengers and damaging the cars. An inward bound Dorchester car swung on to the cross-over before an outward bound car had got clear of the switch.

HEBREW WOMEN ASK MAYOR AND COUNCIL TO HEAR MEAT STORY

Resolution Seeking an Audience With City Officials Passed Mothers Protective Association Conference

SAY TRADE IS LOSS

Wholesalers in Conference Decide to Cut off Supply for Four Months as Protest Against Action of Women

Asking Mayor Fitzgerald and the members of the city council to give a hearing to the Mothers Protective Association in order to acquaint them with the existing conditions which are responsible for the meat strike, a resolution was passed today at a conference between Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the association and Phillip Davis of the Civic Service house. A copy of the resolution also is to be sent to John J. Attridge, president of the city council. Permission is being asked to hold a mass meeting of the campaigners in Faneuil hall Wednesday night.

Twenty-one wholesale meat dealers, whose business it is to supply most of the local Jewish meat, held a chamber conference today and decided unanimously to sell no more meat for Hebrew consumption for the next four months.

This was done as a protest against the action of the women engaged in the meat campaign to lower prices and the butchers who temporarily closed their shops for the sale of meat. The women now plan to call on the rabbis if everything else fails.

The decision was announced by A. Mandick, who acted as chairman, at the close of a meeting held in the store of M. Breaman, 16 Cooper street. Mr. Mandick said that the wholesale men had been losing money for the last three months and the efforts of the women and what had resulted justified them in taking this action.

The campaigners held a meeting in the hall at 43 Leverett street last evening. Mrs. Eva Hoffman announced at the gathering that everything else failing the rabbis would be called upon and that if they, too, refused to obey the will of the women, they would be ousted and new ones elected in their place.

In the Orthodox Hebrew church a rabbi holds his office only as long as his congregation wishes him to. It would require only a majority vote of the several congregations to effect the change.

Settlement of the meat boycott by arbitration is to be considered at a meeting of women campaigners, wholesale dealers and retail men arranged by the Kehila or Jewish community to be held today at the home of Henry Levenson, secretary of that organization. Although all the chicken stores in the North West and South Ends, with the exception of the shop owned by M. Rosenberg on Spring street, are open, the campaigners are not relaxing their efforts and are out on picket duty as usual. Only one disturbance was reported when a woman was followed from Poplar into Chambers street by a number of women and a chicken was taken from her and thrown into the street.

CUSTOMS SPACE TO BE TAKEN BY SHEPARD NORWELL

When the United States customs house abandons its temporary quarters in the building on Tremont near Winter street, the structure is to be taken over by the Shepard Norwell Company. John Shepard, Jr., has just signed papers, consummating the transaction, with Frank Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company, owners of the building.

SCHOOL IN FENWAY WON'T HURT HOLDINGS CITY'S REPLY TO SUIT

John C. Kiley, Official Real Estate Expert for Boston, Charles Logue and R. C. Sturgis File Affidavits

COMMEND SITE

Action Is Answer to Mrs. A. R. Thayer's Petition for Injunction to Prevent Location of Institution in Park

Affidavits of John C. Kiley, the city real estate expert, R. Clapton Sturgis, an architect, and Charles Logue, chairman of the schoolhouse commission, declaring that the proposed high school of commerce will not impair the market value of the petitioner's property, were filed in the United States district court today by the city of Boston in answer to the suit brought by Mrs. Alice R. Thayer to restrain the city from erecting the proposed school in the Fenway.

Mr. Logue says that the city intends to expend \$500,000 on the proposed school, that the students attending it will not pass by or near the petitioner's estate, which is nearly 700 feet from the site of the school, and from 1200 to 1000 on traveled ways.

Mr. Kiley says that the district is largely devoted to educational and charitable institutions and apartment houses, and for the past 10 years has had no demand for single residences. He says that neither the sentimental nor the market value of the petitioner's property will be affected.

Mr. Sturgis says that no better public use could be made of the place in question than to devote it to the welfare of a group of school boys to be trained in commercial undertakings.

Mrs. Thayer's application for an injunction to restrain the city from erecting the proposed school is to be given a hearing Thursday.

SIGNALS PASSED IS COMMISSION'S VIEW OF WRECK

ALBANY, N. Y.—Public service commission inspectors today at the scene of the railroad wreck near Corning reported that there was no doubt that the flagman did go back to warn the approaching train that caused the disaster. It is asserted he went back fully half a mile and that the engineer of the express not only passed him but also one signal set at "caution" and another set at "danger."

The inspectors also say that while there was some fog at the time, the road where the accident occurred is level and the rear end of the train could be seen at least 2000 feet.

Twenty-two remain unidentified after yesterday's collision on the Lackawanna railroad in which 41 were slain. The road's board had been that only two passengers had been slain on it since 1900. The road officials blame Engineer Schroeder who was in the cab of train 11 which crashed through the standing Buffalo limited.

E. M. Rine of Scranton, Pa., general superintendent of the Lackawanna, says that his company will welcome the fullest investigation. After giving out a statement as to the cause of the wreck he renewed the names of individuals who could have substantiated the theory advanced. Mr. Rine insisted that a flagman was protecting train No. 9, but he refused to give his name.

Coroner Herbert B. Smith early today organized a jury of 24 to take up the inquest, which was adjourned until next Tuesday.

None of those slain were in the steel cars, which held fast. They were bent out of shape with the terrific force of the blow but they held intact and their occupants were only injured.

WASHINGTON—Chief Inspector H. W. Belknap of the interstate commerce commission left here today to assist two other government wreck experts in fixing blame for the wreck at Corning, N. Y., yesterday on the Lackawanna railroad. The inspectors are specifically directed by law to ascertain whether any violation of the safety appliance laws caused the wreck.

HIGHER GRADES REFUSED TO NAVY

WASHINGTON—The Senate this afternoon eliminated from the naval appropriation bill the provisions creating the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy's line. Passage of the measure was expected late this afternoon.

INDORSES SUNDAY PAGEANT
Patriotic pageants similar to that given by the school children in Franklin park would make educational entertainments for Sunday afternoons, said Mayor Fitzgerald today in discussing the Independence day celebrations which he declared were very satisfactory.



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BOSTON CELEBRATES
'SAFEST AND SANEST'
INDEPENDENCE DAY

Games, Dances, Pageants and Water Carnival, Not Noise and Turmoil, Are Features of City's Observance

GIFTS TO CHILDREN

Boston enjoyed the "safest and sanest" Fourth of July in its history Thursday. The day was marked by elaborate entertainment programs under municipal auspices throughout the greater city. Everywhere it was evident that the old idea of individual noisy celebration of the day has given way almost completely to community celebrations, and the improvement resulting from setting off fireworks by experienced and careful men shows in the record of only 12 minor injuries.

The usual official observance of the reading of the Declaration of Independence was by Edward J. Rowen of the High School of Commerce from the balcony of the Old State House and at Faneuil hall District Attorney Pelletier made a plea for unswerving respect for law as the first duty of citizenship.

"The strength of our republic must ever rest upon the fact that the majority has imposed obligations upon itself that the minority may enjoy equal rights and privileges. It is voluntary obedience to self-imposed and self-enforced law," he said.

Cut flowers, a potted plant and a flag were distributed to each of 8000 children on the Common during the forenoon by the Floral Emblem Society. The flowers were provided by the city, and many private citizens.

In the forenoon there were many athletic events and a hurley game on the Common under city auspices, witnessed by 3000. In the afternoon came the veterans' play-out, with the tub Giger winning.

Over 5000 persons witnessed the program of folk dances by 400 children in Ft. Independence, Castle Island. The East Boston entertainment for women and children at Wood Island park was enjoyed by 15,000. In the afternoon there were water sports at Orient Heights.

"The Pageant of Patriots," arranged by the Boston Social Union, attracted thousands to Franklin park in the afternoon. History was portrayed in six dancing tableaux, dealing with great American epochs. Mayor Fitzgerald spoke, saying that the day was a great success. George Busheaux made a balloon ascension and triple parachute jump.

The official celebration of the city closed with band concerts in various sections of the city and a water carnival on the Charles river basin. Over 30,000 looked on as a line of power boats, several of them decorated, paraded up and down beside the esplanade. There were floating bandstands on both sides of the basin and a display of fireworks. Mayor Fitzgerald was in the city boat, the George A. Hibbard.

Roxbury had a big celebration, observing Independence day and the two hundred eighty-second anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers. There was a parade, band concerts and free ice cream for children. West Roxbury, Mt. Hope, Roslindale and Forest Hills combined in celebrating with a parade of "horribles," games, a vaudeville entertainment and peanuts and ice cream free to children.

At Quincy there was an auto parade. Melford's celebration was so successful that at the evening dinner citizens voted to organize permanently the Fourth of July celebration committee. Hyde Park celebrated with bonfires, games, concerts and fireworks.

There was a swimming carnival in Brookline, children's entertainments, concerts and athletic events. George Gray

made three biplane flights over the Somerville recreation field, and there were ball games, other games, band concerts and an elaborate display of fireworks.

Chelsea held a civic parade. Salem, Waltham, Danvers, Atlantic, Cambridge and Newton held all-day celebrations. Bell ringers struck in the morning at Wakefield, and declined to ring overtime, declaring that they were paid to ring the bells only at the regular church services. A committee of citizens made up a purse, and the bells rang at noon and at 7 p. m.

Six persons perished by drowning. They were Benjamin White of Auburndale at Riverside, Frank P. Massa of Revere at Revere, John J. Foley of Cambridge in city swimming pool, J. V. Dandredre of Lowell in the Merrimac river, Stanley Tarsa of Lowell in the canal and William Michelmas of Northampton at Worthington.

Although the day was a busy one for the firemen, with 75 bell alarms and as many more still alarms, the total fire loss was less than \$3000.

47 HARBOR TRIPS
FOR CHILDREN

Forty-seven Randidge trust fund excursions for children are scheduled for the season, which opens with the first trip to Bumpkin island on Monday. The outings consist of a trip down the harbor on the steamer Monitor. The children will be taken off at Bumpkin island, where there will be games and swimming. The steamer will leave Eastern avenue wharf at 9 a. m. and return to the city at 5 p. m.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 10 large switch engines for service in Boston passenger yard on the new heavy equipment.

George Eddy, chief operator on the second track in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Eddy, is spending his vacation at Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Hancock Veteran Firemen's Association of Brockton returned home from Holyoke, Mass., early this morning in reserved cars over the Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

To take care of western business which arrived on the Cunard steamship Franconia Wednesday the Boston & Albany road ran a special train from alongside East Boston docks.

For the National Bible Association en route to New York city via Providence and Colonial line tonight the New Haven road will provide special service from South station at 5:30 p. m.

For the purpose of strengthening the piling protecting approaching roadbed to the Ft. Point channel drawbridge the engineering department of the New Haven road has a gravel train filling in by using the tube system.

For Camp Wellesley party en route to Mt. Whittier, N. H., today, the Boston & Maine road furnished special service from North station at 9:25 a. m.

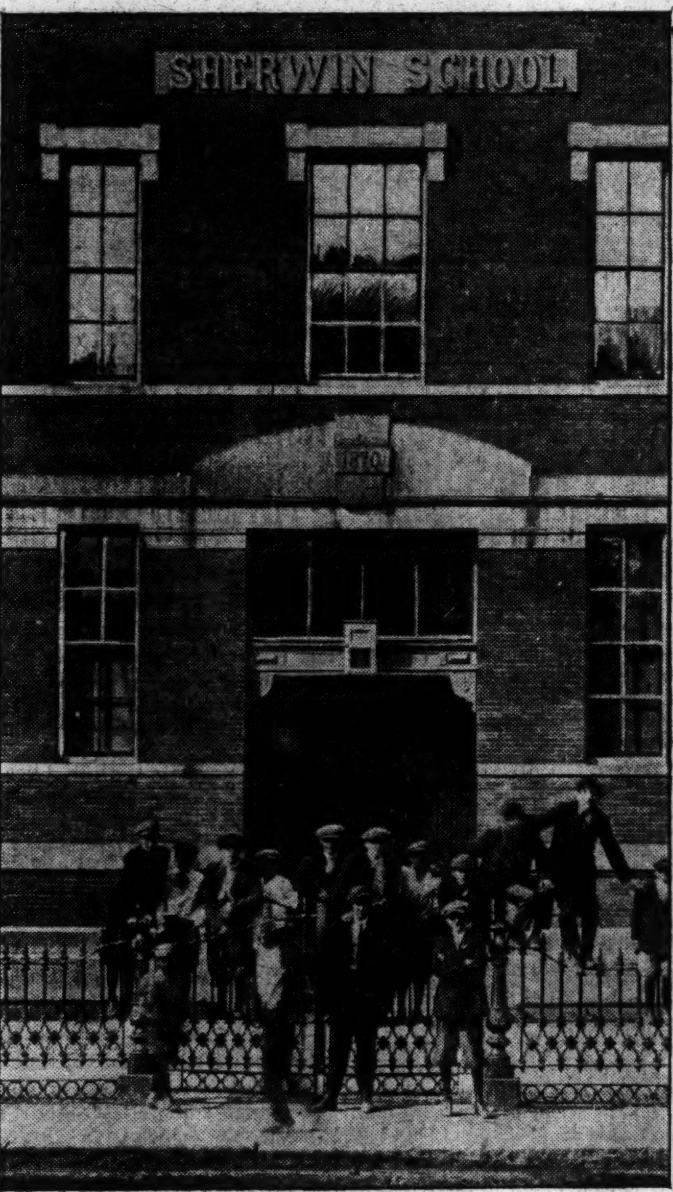
Samuel Cruser construction bridge engineer for the Boston & Maine road, with headquarters at Wilmington, Mass., yard, accompanied by Mrs. Cruser, is spending a two weeks vacation on his farm at Randolph, Vt.

NEW NEW ENGLAND COAL ROUTE PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On July 8, the Lehigh & New England is to open the shortest rail route for the shipment of anthracite coal to New England. It will be the second serious proposition in the way of competition the so-called anthracite trust has had to face. The first was when the independent operators heretofore their plans for the building of a new coal-carrying road from the anthracite region to tidewater at New York. They were placated, however, and abandoned the scheme.

CHELSEA HAS \$10,000 FIRE Ten horses perished, six hacks were burned, two wagons and several sets of harness, hay, grain and stable implements were destroyed and a large tenement house damaged, making a total loss of about \$10,000 in Chelsea yesterday afternoon when a lighted firecracker thrown among some paper near the stable of Hymen Cohen at 134 and 136 Third street set it on fire. The fire also spread to a house in front of the stable.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD STRIKE ENDS WASHINGTON—The strike at the Norfolk navy yard, which was directed against the use of time cards, has wound up with the strikers applying for reinstatement. They have been out of work 60 days. The navy department has consented, placing their names on the employment rolls as of July 1.

DOORWAY OF SHERWIN SCHOOL



Quite plain is the entrance to the Sherwin grammar school in Madison square, Roxbury, the brick wall of the building forming the sides relieved at the top by a heavy stone entablature with arch effect and keyblock on which is the date of erection—1870. The name of the school is carved in relief on a tablet above the second story windows. The transom bar is also of stone and the transom light is divided into four parts. The doors are paneled. The water table comes to an abrupt end at each side of the entrance. The designers were Emerson & Fehmer.

TWO MORE STARS
PLACED IN FIELD
OF AMERICAN FLAG

WASHINGTON—Arizona's and New Mexico's stars on Thursday were added to the flag, those states having entered the Union since last Independence day. Not since July 4, 1890, have two stars been added to the flag at the same time. Idaho, Montana, Washington, North and South Dakota then took their places in the constellation.

Since all the continuous territory of the nation has now been organized into states, and there is small prospect of statehood for Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico for many years, the flag will remain unchanged probably for a long time. The President's flag, which long had a red field, will have a blue field after today.

HARVARD MAN FOR
CHAIR OF GREEK

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Dr. Robert H. Webb, member of the faculty of the department of classical philology at Harvard, has been elected to the chair of Greek at the University of Virginia in succession to Prof. Milton W. Humphreys.

Dr. Webb's election took place the day he married Miss Blanche Farrington Miller at Lisbon, O.

Dr. Webb, a native of Suffolk, Va., entered the graduate school of Harvard in 1905.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL DEDICATED ATTLEBORO, Mass.—The boulder at Capron park, a memorial placed by the Attleboro chapter, D. A. R., to the revolutionary soldiers of the town, was dedicated with appropriate exercises Thursday. State officers of the society were present and participated. The bronze tablet, fitted into the boulder, was designed by Frederick W. Allen of Attleboro.

CHICAGO LIBRARY
HEAD PRESIDENT
OF NATIONAL BODY



HENRY E. LEGLER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, has been elected president of the American Library Association at the concluding session of its convention here.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, E. A. Anderson of New York and Miss Mary F. Ison of Portland, Ore.; members of the executive board: T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan, H. C. Wellman of Springfield, Mass.; members of council, W. O. Carson of London, Ont.; Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library; Miss Margaret Mann of Pittsburgh; W. V. Bishop of Washington and E. R. Perry of Los Angeles.

MRS. COLEMAN BEGINS TOUR SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass.—Mrs. George W. Coleman, president of the Interdenominational Council of Home Missions, has left her summer home here for a six-weeks tour of the West in the interests of the council, the annual meeting of which is to be held this month at San Francisco. Mrs. Coleman will spend some time in Denver.

STEAMER EVANGELINE
LAUNCHED FOR PLANT
SERVICE AT GLASGOW

Built to the order of A. W. Perry of Boston, the new twin screw passenger steamer Evangeline, which is to enter the passenger service of the Plant line between Boston, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, was launched yesterday at Glasgow, Scotland, in the presence of many Americans and Canadians in that city. Immediately after the launching exercises, the party was entertained at a luncheon. The boat was towed to the quay to receive her boilers and complete her outfitting.

The Evangeline has been constructed at the yard of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., Glasgow, which yard is now owned and operated by the builders, Messrs. Harland & Wolff.

The boat was to have been launched in April last, but was delayed owing to the recent coal strike. Her dimensions are, length over all, 364 feet; breadth 46 feet; depth molded to main deck, 33 feet; and she is built entirely of steel to Lloyds A1 class. Her displacement is 6650 tons. She has been built with a double bottom and seven water tight bulkheads, divided into six water tight compartments, and fitted with ballast tanks carrying 450 tons of water; also specially constructed bilge keels, 200 feet in length, so as to give stability and steadiness.

Forward and leading from the grand entrance hall is a large social hall or music room, 50 feet by 30 feet. Immediately aft of the music room and off the main entrance hall are a number of suites of rooms or "staterooms de luxe."

She has six decks: Tween or cargo, lower, main or saloon, awning, boat or promenade and navigating decks. She has twin engines and six boilers of 6000 horsepower, capable of developing a speed of 18 knots, the twin engines being of the reciprocating four crank cylinder triple expansion type. She is fitted with two sets of electric dynamo engines, so as in case of repairs to one set, there may always be available electric power for electric lighting, wireless and other requirements on board.

Special attention has been given to the passenger accommodations. The steamer has 200 staterooms, in addition to spacious cabins; and altogether has total accommodation for 700 people, in addition to a crew of 95 persons. She can carry a cargo of 1500 tons, is fitted with side cargo ports and cargo elevators, and is especially adapted for the carriage of fruit.

On the main deck forward of the grand stairway is situated the dining saloon, 60 feet by 45 feet. The saloon has seating accommodations for 150 people arranged at tables holding each two, four, six and eight persons.

The ship has been supplied with all the latest improvements and necessities as regards boats, life-belts and life-saving apparatus, also the installation of fire extinguishing service throughout. She is also fitted with Lord Kelvin's patent sounding machines, and powerful set of Marconi wireless apparatus.

PROHIBITIONISTS
PICK CANDIDATES

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Representatives of the Prohibition party in the state of Vermont in convention adopted a platform which calls for stopping the importation of liquor into the state. The selection of the candidates for governor and attorney-general was left to the state committee. The rest of the ticket was named as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Frank A. Collins, St. Albans. For secretary of state—A. S. Gallup, Burlington. For state treasurer—E. M. Campbell, Lyndon, and for state auditor—George C. Thrall, Rutland.

PROGRESSIVES CLAIM PROGRESS

After a week of the canvass for new enrolment of members it was said at the progressives' headquarters today that over 4000 had joined the Massachusetts branch of the new party. The enrolments are coming in fast, it was said, more being received today than on any previous one.

COLLISION IS INVESTIGATED

Police investigation continued today into the causes of the rear end collision of cars in the South End Elevated barn Thursday night, resulting in the passing away of Marie DeWitt Britten, a Harvard freshman, who was working in place of a striker.

WINSLOW WARREN
REELECTED HEAD
OF CINCINNATIS

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, composed of descendants of officers of the revolution, elected officers and dined yesterday afternoon at the University Club, 270 Beacon street, Back Bay.

Winslow Warren was reelected president, and 11 new members were admitted to the society.

It was decided the society would take over part of the rooms of the Military Historical Society at the Cadet army and \$25 was appropriated.

Informal speeches were made at the dinner. Guests were Dr. F. W. Hamilton of Tufts; Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the navy yard; Gen. Charles L. Pierson of Boston, and the Rev. M. L. Ropes of Andover. These officers were elected:

Winslow Warren, president; Thornton Kirkland Lothrop, vice-president; David Greene Haskins, Jr., secretary; Horatio Appleton Lamb, treasurer; Arthur Greene Everett, assistant secretary; Robert Homans, assistant treasurer; John Collins Warren, Charles Eben Jackson, Charles Upham Bell, John Edward Winslow, Frederick A. Whitwell, William F. Jones, Moorfield Storey, William Amos Bancroft, Prentiss Cummings, Edward A. Chase, Amory A. Lawrence, Charles O. Lawton, members of the standing committee; Arthur G. Everett, Charles W. Mosely, Prentiss Cummings, finance committee.

TEXAS WOMAN
HEAD OF CLUB
FEDERATION

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Tex., is the new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the next two years. She won by 556, to 255 for Mrs. Philip Carpenter of New York. Mrs. Pennypacker's election was formally announced at Thursday evening's session of the federation's convention.

Other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. R. L. Blankenburg, Philadelphia; second vice-president, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Ohio; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Nebraska; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, North Carolina; treasurer, Mrs. Julia Threadgill, Oklahoma; auditor, Mrs. Charles H. McMahon, Utah.

TOLEDO PEOPLE
SHOW PAINTINGS

TOLEDO, O.—Almon Whiting, who is taking the place of Director George W. Stevens at the Museum of Art for the summer, is arranging a loan exhibition of paintings that will open July 1 and continue all summer.

Twelve years ago Mr. Whiting arranged such a loan, and this will be the first since that time.

Many beautiful paintings have become the property of Toledo people since then and a generous response has been made to Mr. Whiting's efforts in preparing the exhibit.

ITALIAN CABINET
ENJOYS VACATION

NEW YORK—Signor Giolitti, the Italian premier, has left Rome for Dronero, a secluded spot in Piedmont. Marchese di San Giuliano, the foreign secretary, with his chief of staff, has left for Fuggi, and Signor Pansa, ambassador to Germany, leaves for Reggio, in Emilia, says a New York Herald message.

The absence from Rome of Signor Giolitti and Marchese di San Giuliano and of Signor Pansa from Berlin proves that the international situation is not quieting, and also indicates that no immediate cessation of the war is in sight.

ARLINGTON APPROPRIATES FUNDS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Arlington has appropriated \$5086.05 for town departments and for local improvements. Of this amount \$3500 is to pay half the cost of construction of a bridge and approaches at Henderson street from Cross street over Alewife brook. One thousand dollars has been voted for purchasing paving blocks from the Boston Elevated and \$86.05 to reimburse persons illegally assessed for sewers.

INCREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE

DETROIT, Mich.—The internal revenue report for this city for the fiscal year just closed shows an increase. The total collections amounted to \$6,508,690.01, as against \$6,033,521.23 in the previous year, being an increase of \$475,168.78.

CANADIAN PREMIER
RECEIVES WELCOME
ON VISITING LONDON

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that Robert L. Borden, the Canadian premier, with his colleagues, J. D. Hazen, minister of marine; C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, and L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, have arrived after having received a civic welcome at Avonmouth from the lord mayor of Bristol. At the London terminus waiting to greet the Canadian statesmen were Lord Strathcona and many Canadians, who gave the visitors a hearty welcome.

Mr. Borden is the most widely heralded colonial visitor to come to London for years. The press and the public are making much of his pronouncement: "I stand for a great navy," which is interpreted that Canada is prepared to make a handsome contribution to the British navy in the shape of two more dreadnoughts. Mr. Borden, however, is reticent as to the form in which Canadian assistance to the mother country is to be offered.

Among the many subjects to be discussed between the Canadian statesmen and the British government is that regarding the proposal of the Senate committee in Washington that no ship owned by a railway shall be allowed to use the Panama canal.

Before returning to Canada, Mr. Borden intends to visit Paris to discuss trade relations with the French government and the question of steamboat connection between Canada and France.

BRAKEMAN SAVES FREIGHT TRAIN

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Andrew Dowbridge of Boston, a freight brakeman on the Boston & Maine railroad, while in the yard here Thursday is believed to have saved a freight train from being wrecked. A brake beam was dragging, cutting into the ties and roadbed. Mr. Dowbridge jumped between the cars and hung onto the ladder on the end of one of them while he broke the air hose with his foot. This caused appliances of the emergency air brake, and brought the train to a quick stop.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio State University summer school is in full swing. The Frank McEntee pastoral players, under the auspices of the summer school, present the following Shakespearean plays on the campus this week: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night" and "The Tempest." The company consists largely of English men and women.

GMC TRUCKS
GASOLINE ELECTRIC
There are instances when two trucks of three or three and one-half tons capacity have been sold to do the work that could be better accomplished by one five-ton truck; also instances where a gasoline truck has failed when an electric would win.
The G M C line comprises both gasoline and electric power in capacities to suit any business.
General Motors Truck Co.
733 Boylston St., Boston
Telephone Back Bay 5750

Deposit Your Money Now
INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 10
Since 1910 this bank has made practical use of sugar prints for the protection of its depositors, being the first in Massachusetts to adopt the system.
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
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Franklin Mills
Entire Wheat Flour is the cheapest and best food; contains twice the nourishment of the same cost of meat.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AWNINGS
Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 13 Merchants Row, Boston.
Lending Library W. B. Clarke Co
All the new novels 2c per day 30 & 35 Tremont St

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—B. F. Keith's—Yanderville. TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK—Gaiety—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." Gaiety—"Omber 666." Globe—"The Rose Maid." Playhouse—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO—"Reddy Money." Grand—"Omber 666." Illinois—"The Quaker Girl." Vaudeville.

Leading Events in the Athletic World: Man Reaches Finals

BOOTHBAY HARBOR IS TODAY'S CRUISE FOR EASTERN YACHT CLUB

Enchantress, Taormina, Vagrant, Avenger, Tiano and Cara II. Winners of First Day's Run to Portland

ELENA LEADS FLEET

PORTLAND, Me.—Under the most favorable conditions of wind and weather the Eastern Yacht Club fleet today resumed its cruise along the Maine coast with Boothbay harbor as the anchorage port for the night. After yesterday's successful run from Portland the yachtsmen were in no hurry to leave Pease's island harbor. It was well along toward mid-afternoon before the fleet took to sea and it was well that there was this hesitation for the early morning hours were without the slightest signs of a breeze. About 9 a. m. a nice little air came puffing in from the eastward through White Head passage and shortly after the yachts headed down the main ship channel around the other end of Cushing's island for the start of the day's sport off Witch Rock light.

The cruising portion of the fleet did not start for some hours afterward and many of the steam yachts went into several bays before the anchorage off Boothbay harbor's wharves.

The start of the day's racing was established by the committee boat shortly after 10 o'clock and at 10:30 the small boats were sent off. The first leg of the 28-mile course looked like a beat to windward at the start and all the yachts went across the line hard on the starboard tack. The fight for position in the three schooner divisions and the two for sloops was a lively one. Commodore Paine counted 35 yachts under his command in Pease's island harbor at colors today, two more than last year. The fleet also was better proportioned than last year there being several more single stickers and steam yachts. It was expected that the fleet would reach Boothbay harbor early in the afternoon.

A constantly increasing southerly breeze blew the fleet across from Marblehead Thursday to a sundown anchorage in Pease's island harbor, to the gratification of all hands at so successful a beginning of the annual cruise.

The honors rested with the schooners Enchantress, owned by W. F. Iselin; the Taormina, owned and sailed by William S. Eaton; the Vagrant, owned and sailed by H. S. Vanderbilt; and the sloops Avenger, owned and sailed by Harry Maxwell, and the Tiano, owned and sailed by A. W. Stevens.

It was a slide down the wind from the start off Marblehead rock, with some sail shifting as the wind hauled at times to a little east or west of south. Spinnakers and big balloon jibs and mainmast stay sails did the most work or of the two stickers, while the spinnakers and the ball oners helped out on the sloops.

The little sloops started the racing for the day, getting away from Marblehead rock as the town bells chimed 8 o'clock and the cannon boomed for colors in the harbor. The larger sloops followed five minutes later, and then came the smaller class of schooners with the Vagrant in the lead.

The Taormina, Muriel and Princess came for the line in the second division of schooners on practically even terms. Then came the three large schooners. The Elena held her position in good shape, but the Enchantress and Irolita became involved in a tugging match that sent them far outside the mark buoy and they were both compelled to return and make a restart.

The Elena led the fleet at the lightship, but the race went to the Enchantress by 12s. on time allowance. Even the smallest of the fleet was well berthed by the time "colors" boomed from the flag ship Constantine. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION, SCHOONERS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Enchantress, Wm. E. Iselin 7:23.07 7:26.34

Elena, Morton E. Plant 7:26.46 7:29.48

Irolita, E. Walter Clark 7:30.17 7:33.40

SECOND DIVISION, SCHOONERS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Taormina, Wm. S. Eaton 8:15.10 8:04.20

Princess, Demarest Lloyd 8:19.07 8:18.43

Muriel, Henry A. Morse 8:22.22 8:22.22

THIRD DIVISION, SCHOONERS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt 9:17.23 8:40.20

Syrissa IV, A. Douglas 8:41.51 8:41.51

Panama, R. L. Sutton 8:40.16 8:40.16

HEAD FIRST DIVISION, SCL. SLOOPS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Avenger, Harry Maxwell 8:41.02 8:39.21

Shinn, R. T. Palmer 8:42.28 8:42.28

Doris, S. Reed Anthony 8:57.02 8:59.31

SECOND DIVISION, SLOOPS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Tiano, A. W. Stevens 10:19.35 9:21.38

Dorella, B. Henry 8:47.50 8:47.50

Alma, C. K. Cummings 9:54.11 9:45.40

Sakuntala, Dr. S. Hopkins 10:03.47 10:03.47

SPECIAL CLASS

Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time. h. m. s. f. m. s.

Cara II, John Crosby 10:15.45 10:15.45

Campana, James Jackson. Time not taken

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Ark 3, Harrisburg 0.

Former Olympic Winners of Events to Be Competed For at Stockholm Games

100-meter dash—10.4-5s.

1896—T. E. Burke.....America

1900—J. W. Jarvis.....America

1904—Archie Hahn.....America

1906—Archie Hahn.....America

1908—R. E. Walker.....South Africa

200-meter dash—21.3-5s.

1900—J. W. V. Tewksbury.....America

1904—Archie Hahn.....America

1906—Paul Pilgrim.....America

1908—W. Sheppard.....England

400-meter dash—51.4-5s.

1896—T. E. Burke.....America

1900—M. W. Long.....America

1904—H. T. Hillman.....America

1906—Paul Pilgrim.....America

1908—M. W. Sheppard.....England

800-meter run—1m. 52.1-5s.

1896—E. H. Flack.....England

1900—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1904—J. M. Lightbody.....America

1906—J. M. Lightbody.....America

1908—M. W. Sheppard.....England

1500-meter run—4m. 32-5s.

1896—E. H. Flack.....England

1900—J. M. Lightbody.....America

1904—J. M. Lightbody.....America

1906—J. M. Lightbody.....America

1908—M. W. Sheppard.....England

Marathon race—2h. 51m. 23.3-5s.

1896—S. Lones.....Greece

1900—M. Theodor.....France

1904—R. J. Higgins.....America

1906—W. J. Sherring.....Canada

1908—J. J. Hayes.....America

110-meter hurdles—1m. 15s.

1896—T. P. Curtis.....America

1900—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1904—F. E. Schuster.....America

1906—F. E. Schuster.....America

1908—F. E. Schuster.....America

Running high jump—6ft. 5in.

1900—L. Clark.....America

1904—L. Clark.....America

1906—L. Clark.....America

1908—L. Clark.....America

Standing high jump—5ft. 5in.

1900—R. S. Ewry.....America

1904—R. S. Ewry.....America

1906—R. S. Ewry.....America

1908—R. S. Ewry.....America

Running broad jump—24ft. 6 1/2 in.

1900—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1904—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1906—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1908—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

Hop, step and jump—48ft. 1 1/4 in.

1900—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1904—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1906—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

1908—A. C. Kraenzlein.....America

Pole vault—12ft. 2 1/2 in.

1900—W. W. Hoyt.....America

1904—W. W. Hoyt.....America

1906—W. W. Hoyt.....America

1908—W. W. Hoyt.....America

Throwing discus—120m. 1-8m.

1900—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1904—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1906—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1908—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

Throwing javelin—178 ft. 7 1/2 in.

1900—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1904—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1906—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

1908—E. R. Lemming.....Sweden

16-pound shot—48ft. 7 1/2 in.

1900—R. B. Garrett.....America

1904—R. B. Garrett.....America

1906—R. B. Garrett.....America

1908—R. B. Garrett.....America

22-pound shot—54ft. 6 1/2 in.

1900—R. B. Garrett.....America

1904—R. B. Garrett.....America

1906—R. B. Garrett.....America

1908—R. B. Garrett.....America

440-yd. dash—1m. 10.4-5s.

1900—J. J. Hayes.....America

1904—J. J. Hayes.....America

1906—J. J. Hayes.....America

1908—J. J. Hayes.....America

880-yd. run—2m. 10.4-5s.

1900—J. J. Hayes.....America

1904—J. J. Hayes.....America

1906—J. J. Hayes.....America

1908—J. J. Hayes.....America

1.2-mile run—4m. 32-5s.

1900—J. J. Hayes.....America

1904—J. J. Hayes.....America

1906—J. J. Hayes.....America

1908—J. J. Hayes.....America

1.5-mile run—4m. 32-5s.

1900—J. J. Hayes.....America

1904—J. J. Hayes.....America

1906—J. J. Hayes.....America

1908—J. J. Hayes.....America

CLOSE RACES ARE SEEN IN N.E. A. R. A. ANNUAL REGATTA

All Nine of the Events Are Hotly Contested on Charles River Thursday—Union Boat Club Gets Three

It has been many years since there has been a closer series of contests than those developed in the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, which was held on the Charles river Thursday. There were nine events and each was hotly contested from start to finish.

The races for junior eights, senior fours and senior doubles went to the Union Boat Club which made an entry in every rowing and sculling race and the senior singles and intermediate singles were captured by the Faulkner brothers, William and Cary, sons of the veteran George Faulkner, and rowing from the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge.

The intermediate eight fell to the Shawmut crew after a race with West Lynn that kept both crews pegging away all over the course only to be won by the South Boston crew by a scant 10 feet. The two canoe races went to the Cochecho Canoe Club with canoe and club four crews, but they had to battle all the time to get the victory. The summary:

Senior doubles—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; J. B. Ayer, Jr., stroke. Riverside, second. Metropolitan of New York, third. Time, 9m. 20s.

War canoes—Won by Cochecho Club, W. E. Smith, W. E. Power, J. Tagan, R. P. Kelly, S. Greenleaf, M. McPherson, W. Brettinger, O. C. Schmidt, E. P. Schmidt, R. Roth, A. Z. Thayer, Dedham C. C. second. Crescents of Waltham, third. Time, 6m. 26s.

Senior four-oared shells—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Club four canoes—Won by Cochecho crew No. 3, J. Tagan, W. Brettinger, M. McPherson and R. P. Kelly. Second, W. E. Smith, W. E. Power, J. Tagan, R. P. Kelly. Third, W. E. Smith, W. E. Power, J. Tagan, R. P. Kelly. Time, 6m. 26s.

Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, intermediate—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, senior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

Eight-oared shells, junior—Won by the Union B. C. Wiggins, bow; G. Wiggins, 2; Elliott Parley, 3; Paul Witherington, stroke. Time, 10m. 40s.

HOLIDAY IS BUSY ONE FOR BOSTON GOLF PLAYERS

Francis Ouimet's 67 at Woodland Is Most Remarkable Feature of Many Tournaments Hereabouts

Most remarkable of all the feats of the golfers who played on Boston district courses Thursday was that of Francis Ouimet, the youthful Woodland player who went around that course in 67 in the bogey handicap in the afternoon. Bogey at Woodland is 77, par is 71. Ouimet's card read as follows:

Out 4 4 3 3 3 4 5 4 3 4 In 2 5 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 67

In the medal handicap event at Woodland in the morning John Sheppard, Jr., got the net prize with a 70 in class C, while E. B. the trophy was won by W. L. Day with a 67.

At Brae-Burn the usual holiday cup tournament was held, the best card being returned by R. R. Gorton, who had a net of 67.

There was a large field in the medal handicap competition at the Commonwealth C. C. W. B. Bartley was low net scorer, making 86—20—66, and T. F. Quinn finished second in the net column with 92—24—68. The low net card was a 79, made by E. C. Townsend.

L. Coffin won the bogey handicap event at the Newton C. C., scoring 8 up, with a handicap of 15. C. W. Duncan, 17, was second with 5 up.

The 36-hole medal handicap at the Chestnut Hill G. C. was won by M. R. George with 174—38—136, H. T. Baldwin standing second with 161—24—137. Nelson Raymond made the low gross for 36 holes, returning a card of 152.

At Albemarle in the morning there was a bogey handicap in which four, C. F. Atwood, C. Wiley, L. C. Stanton and G. H. Adams, were tied for first place, each with 5 up. In the afternoon there was a medal handicap, which was won by C. Wiley with a score of 78—10—68.

A. W. Dole, 83, was the best net for 18 holes in the handicap medal play at the Merrimack Valley C. C. at Lawrence. D. W. Wilbur won the prize for the best net, 71, for 18 holes, and R. Carden had the best net, 32, for nine holes.

George S. Dunham won the net prize at the Brockton Country Club with a score of 66. The best gross score went to Robert J. Ward, who secured a 78.

Tedesco opened its new 18-hole golf course with a handicap medal play competition in which there were 48 starters. B. B. Ingalls with an 81 got the low gross prize.

The Wollaston Golf Club held a handicap medal play in which R. R. Freeman won the best gross prize with a score of 73. Frank D. Collins, with 67, won the first net prize, while C. A. Price, J. H. Churchill and P. H. Sherwin were tied for the second net, each having 68.

DETROIT EIGHT DEFEATS N. Y. A. C. PHILADELPHIA—Visiting oarsmen won six of the 13 races of the annual people's regatta over the final mile and a quarter of the national course on the Schuylkill river Thursday.

The Detroit eight won the senior eight-oared race from the New York Athletic Club crew by half a length in 7m. 10.1-5s. Vesper Boat Club of this city was third. New York and vicinity crews won four races, and the Arundel senior four of Baltimore won one victory for that city.

New Rochelle Rowing Club won the junior eight-oared race by two lengths from Washington, (D. C.) high school crew in 7m. 11.1-5s. Ariel Rowing Club of Baltimore was third, half a foot behind.

Malta Boat Club intermediate eight-oared crew won from Potomac Boat Club of Washington by two thirds of a length in 7m. 15.2-5s. Capt. John B. Kelley of Vesper Boat Club won the senior single sculls.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING P. C. Won Lost 1912 1911

Rochester 40 23 681 522 Philadelphia 40 28 588 581 Washington 32 31 581 382 Chicago 40 30 571 581 Cleveland 36 27 492 571 Detroit 36 27 492 571 New York 19 48 294 529 St. Louis 19 48 294 529

RESULTS THURSDAY

COLONEL ROOSEVELT PLANS FOR AN APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. — Theodore Roosevelt outlined his campaign plans for the new progressive party Wednesday night. As the candidate for president he says he intends to make an appeal largely to the farmer and the wage worker, on the ground that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is attempting seriously in this campaign to deal with the fundamental economic and social conditions which confront the country.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Senator Dixon of Montana, who managed his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, will in all probability be his campaign manager. Throughout his campaign he will contend that neither of the old parties has shown the adaptability or the inclination to take the point of view of the average man who has to work for his living.

Mr. Roosevelt said he intends to deal with the high cost of living constantly, on the ground that while to some extent it is due to natural economic causes, there are collateral causes which may be reached and remedied. He said that neither the Democratic nor Republican platforms show the slightest understanding of the social and industrial movement which is under way in this country.

CONVENTION AT CHICAGO TOPIC OF MR. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — "Mr. Taft's Majority: An Analysis," is the subject of an editorial by Theodore Roosevelt in the current issue of the Outlook. It reads in part:

"The Chicago Evening Post and the Indianapolis Star were originally Taft papers. They believed that the voters ought to choose Mr. Taft over me in the primaries and advocated their doing so. But they also believed that the voters themselves had the right to decide. When the Taft managers in Indiana stole the majority of the delegates for Mr. Taft these papers immediately protested, taking the same attitude that another paper which had favored Mr. Taft, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, shortly afterward took in reference to the Washington delegates.

"When I went into the contest for the nomination I was of course pitted against very heavy odds. To start with, Mr. Taft had more than 260 delegates from the territories and from states controlled by federal office-holders in which there was no real Republican party, and he thus began the contest with nearly half the necessary number of delegates to nominate him. In addition, he had with him the votes of certain purely boss-controlled states like New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, where the voters had no chance to express their preference. Adding these votes to the others, Mr. Taft had nearly 400 delegates in whose selection the people had no say whatever.

"Nevertheless, we started in, making our fight especially in the primary states. The nominating vote for Mr. Taft was 561, being 21 beyond the majority necessary to nominate him. From these 21 the first to be subtracted are two votes which the chairman, Mr. Root, in his capacity of modern Autolycus, took 'snapper-up of unconsidered trifles,' took from Massachusetts. This leaves a majority of but 19. There were on the roll over 90 Taft delegates who had been defeated by the people as delegates, but had been seated as such by the national committee.

"The convention's make-up was fraudulent; its action was fraudulent, and binds no Republican."

JUDGE LINDSEY FOR RUNNING MATE

GUTHRIE, Okla. — Mr. Roosevelt has requested Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, Col., to be his running mate on the third party ticket and Judge Lindsey now has the proposition under consideration. He said he had not fully determined what his answer would be.

PROGRESSIVE PLANS DELAYED

OYSTER BAY — Plans for the new party, which were to have been made public Wednesday evening, have been withheld until next Monday. This action was decided on by Colonel Roosevelt following the discovery that most of the big newspapers of the country were planning to feature in their editions of Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning Woodrow Wilson, his family and plans.

MICHIGAN PROGRESSIVES PLAN

DETROIT — It is the plan of the progressive Republicans of Michigan to put full state and county tickets in the field this fall and to vote for Wilson on the presidential ticket. This is Governor Osborn's scheme.

NEW STATEN ISLAND FERRY OPEN

NEW YORK — The new Bay Ridge-Statens Island ferry was formally opened Sunday when the ferryboat-Garden City reached St. George, Staten Island, a few minutes before 9:30 o'clock. The new ferry will be operated from the foot of Bay Ridge avenue, in Brooklyn, to the municipal pier at St. George. The trip takes 15 minutes each way.

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT TAFT PLANS FOR QUIET DAY AT SUMMER CAPITAL

(Continued from page one)

The President will take an automobile ride along the North Shore. Yesterday afternoon he motored to Hamilton to visit Secretary of the Navy Meyer. He spent the evening with his family on the front porch of Parramatta cottage viewing the fireworks. Secretary Hillier will not join the President at Beverly on this trip. He is at his summer home on Long Island, and will meet the President Monday at Washington at the conference of the Republican national committee.

Miss Helen Taft and her brother Robert arrived at the summer capital last evening, and with Mrs. Taft and Charlie they are planning to remain here until the middle of October when the boys will return to school.

President Taft received a welcome on his arrival Wednesday morning that surpassed any previous event in this city for enthusiasm. Ten thousand men, women, and children cheered the President as he rode with Mrs. Taft, Charlie Taft, Maj. Thomas L. Rhodes, his personal aid, and George von L. Meyer, Jr., representing the secretary of the navy. Depot square was roped off for the reception and when the President's special rolled in, an hour late from Washington, the park and depot stands were massed with people. When the President stepped from his car the crowd cheered and the President smiled, doffing his straw hat in response to the greeting.

When there was a full in the cheering Miss Alice Meyer, daughter of the secretary of the navy, presented Mrs. Taft with a basket of flowers. Another basket was there for Miss Taft, who was on her way from Cincinnati, but did not reach Washington in time to make the trip to Beverly with her parents.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer was chairman of the committee that welcomed Mrs. Taft and in the party were Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. Henry F. Sears, the Misses Alice and Julia Meyer and Miss Louisa P. Loring of the summer colony.

Col. Charles L. Dodge was spokesman for the reception committee, comprising former Representative Albert Vittum, Capt. Isaac H. Edgett, Commander T. F. Whiting of the Grand Army, and Francis Norwood.

All along the route there was a display of flags, and the President rode through streets lined with people, and stretching from the depot to Parramatta.

The President lost no time in getting into his golf clothes and, with Mrs. Taft, motored over to Myopia, where they lunched with Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and after the luncheon the President made his first round of the course this season and did it in good figures, too. The President will be at Beverly until Sunday night, when he leaves for Washington, and will have a conference with his campaign managers on Monday morning. Mrs. Taft and the other members of the family expect to be at Beverly until the middle of October. Robert and Miss Helen Taft arrived later in the day.

MR. HILLES MAY NOT BE CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON — That C. D. Hilles, secretary to the President, will be the next chairman of the Republican national committee and conduct Mr. Taft's campaign is now said to be unlikely. For a time after the Chicago convention it was expected that Mr. Hilles would be the campaign manager.

It is also said the President will not make a stumping tour next fall, but will remain at Beverly and Washington. Mr. Wilson may make a stumping tour.

PROGRESSIVES TO ORGANIZE

At a meeting today of what was said to be a majority of the executive committee of the Militant Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts, this organization was formally dissolved and a committee of three appointed to prepare a set of principles for the organization of a new political organization, which is to be called the Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts.

The meeting was held this noon in 320 Tremont building. Senator Arthur L. Nason acted as chairman. Charles L. Burrill of Boston was secretary. The committee on organization consists of Charles L. Baxter, A. N. Perry and E. L. Burrill. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 until next Thursday at noon.

The committee was instructed to write to Colonel Roosevelt and explain the attitude of the Roosevelt men in this state toward his new party. It was also ordered to arrange for permanent headquarters in Boston.

GOVERNOR WILSON THANKS GOV. FOSS

Governor Foss, whose telegram of congratulation to Gov. Woodrow Wilson was among the first to be received by the New Jersey Governor, has received a telegram in reply, declaring that Governor Wilson will be glad to cooperate with "men who have proved their capacity for leadership."

SEA GIRT, N. J. — That his mind is still open as to who is to be chairman of the Democratic national committee was the positive declaration of Gov. Woodrow Wilson today. The Governor said that he will listen to all of the arguments on the subject, and will then decide as to who he believes is best fitted for the position.

"In any matter as momentous as this," said the Governor, "I never make up my mind finally until just before I am to announce my decision. That will be the case in this instance, and my choice will not be made public until announced at Chicago on July 15."

William G. McAduo, who is prominently mentioned for the chairmanship of the coming campaign, was closeted with Mr. Wilson for several hours today. Neither Mr. McAduo nor Governor Wilson would discuss the topic of conversation, although the Governor said that it was not the chairmanship.

Josephus Daniels, national committeeman from North Carolina, and Robert Hudspeeth, committeeman from New Jersey, both of whom have been hinted for the chairmanship, chatted with the Governor during the morning. They had called merely to pay their respects. E. F. Grosscup, chairman of the Democratic state committee of New Jersey called on Governor Wilson and asked him to invite James Smith, Jr., and James Nugent, the Essex county leaders, who have bitterly opposed the Governor, to visit Sea Girt with the other members of the state delegation to Baltimore. This visit is to be made next Monday and Governor Wilson said that he hoped that both men would come.

The national committee, it was decided, would meet to organize for the campaign at the Congress hotel in Chicago at noon on July 15. Governor Wilson will attend the meeting of the committee and before the date set will confer with Governor Marshall of Indiana, the candidate for the vice-presidency. The views of Governor Marshall will be sought by Governor Wilson on the question of the national chairmanship and the plans of the campaign.

Governor Wilson sent telegrams today to Champ Clark and Oscar W. Underwood thanking them for their support and congratulatory messages.

TRADE AGREEMENT QUESTION TO FORE IN LONDON STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — Signs are not wanting that the London dock strike is coming to an end. Gradually the number of men employed at the docks has been growing, until at the present moment 11,386 men are employed on 140 ships. The chief obstacle, however, to the work of the port resuming its normal condition is the fact that the lightermen still remain out. Even in this direction pressure is being brought to bear by the action of the master lightermen in working lighters without lightermen. Tug boats, efficiently manned, have been employed to haul lighters to Tilbury and the Royal Albert docks, and as more of these get to work, it will be possible to employ more labor of other descriptions.

The national strike has been a complete fiasco. Work has been resumed at Southampton, the port which was most affected, and at the present moment the strike is confined entirely to London. In some cases, however, the provincial transport workers have decided to aid the London strikers by sending financial assistance and by refusing to work diverted ships. As was expected, the members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union have decided, by a large majority, against any stoppage of work.

Meanwhile a demonstration of the strikers has been held in Trafalgar square, and on this occasion the admission was made by Mr. Gosling, president of the Federation of Transport Workers, that the decision to call a national strike had been a bad move. A few days later, at one of the meetings of strikers which have been held daily on Tower hill, Ben Tillett, one of the men's leaders, said that they were finding great difficulty in getting the money together, but he believed that sufficient funds would come in to permit of their continuing to hold out.

At this point the labor party has come to the rescue, and in a few days' time Ramsay MacDonald will move, under the 10 minutes' rule, for leave to introduce a bill in the House "to make agreements come to voluntarily between employers and workmen in the port of London legally enforceable on the whole trade." The point referred to here is, or has become, the crux of the situation.

COLONEL MINTYRE PROMOTED

WASHINGTON — The President today appointed Col. Frank McIntyre to be chief of the bureau of insular affairs with the rank of brigadier-general, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, recently made brigadier-general of the line. Colonel McIntyre has been assistant in the bureau of insular affairs since 1905.

PHILADELPHIA DOCK EXPERTS IN BOSTON; PRAISE HARBOR HERE

Boston harbor facilities were praised today by Philadelphia men who made a detailed inspection to adopt some of the local ideas for the improvement of the port of their home city, several million dollars having been appropriated for this purpose.

"The Boston & Albany railroad plant in East Boston is a nearly ideal arrangement," said E. R. Sherwood. "We would like docking facilities exactly after that model, with long and capacious piers, ingenious freight handling machinery, immediate deliveries to freight cars and a capacious yard outside where a large number of cars can be kept handy for use."

Mr. Sherwood returns to Philadelphia Saturday. Dredging of the lower harbor, work on Wood island and Castle island recreation parks, the policing of the harbor, and the grain elevators and new Cunard docks were commended. Special interest was manifested in the commonwealth dock, and it was agreed that only with the official development of a harbor would it reach its highest possible value.

The party consists of Charles Meigs, assistant director of wharves, docks and sailings, of Philadelphia; George F. Sproule, secretary of the board of navigation, of Philadelphia; E. R. Sherwood, secretary of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, and Winthrop Smith. They arrived here shortly before noon today on the steamer Grecian, from the Quaker City.

Harry R. Wellman, secretary of the Boston port directors, met the visitors at the wharf and took them in an auto to the port directors' headquarters. Here they were met by Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors; F. W. Hodgdon, chief engineer, and John B. Russell, assistant engineer also of the port directors. The party left for a tour of Hoosea, Mystic and the B. & A. docks, the latter in East Boston. They returned to the Exchange Club for a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce.

The party then boarded a tug and made their inspection.

HOW MUCH MUFFLE 'CHUG' BOATS NEED IS ASKED OF COURT

Motor boat owners will know next week the exact meaning of the law regarding mufflers on the exhaust pipes of boats when a test case will come up in the East Boston court relative to the elimination of noise. Captain Hurd, harbor master, has ordered two owners in the Italian power dory fishing fleet to appear in court on that day.

Captain Hurd, who has made a special study of motor boat noises during the last few days and has compiled a minute report to present in court, says that the two boats which he will use as a test case can be heard for more than half a mile. He took soundings from various distances.

The law says: "It is unlawful to operate motor boats without a muffler so constructed as to muffle in a reasonable manner the noise of the explosion." The point of the question is the attitude of the court concerning the phrase "a reasonable manner." Both boats had mufflers, but it rests with the court to find whether they complied with the law or not.

SEPARATE BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT IS HELD NECESSARY

ALBANY, N. Y. — Voting machines at the coming election must be so arranged as to provide a separate ballot for the presidential electors, says Thomas Carmody, attorney general, in an opinion to the state superintendent of elections. "It has been claimed," says the attorney general, "that the voting machines cannot be provided with these facilities. If this is the case the amendment of 1911 must prevail, and the voter have an opportunity to vote for presidential electors on a ballot separate from other officers."

The election law was amended by the Legislature of 1911 to provide for separate ballot for the presidential electors, and there has been considerable discussion since as to whether that amendment affected the voting machines. The opinion of the attorney general is that section 392 of the election law provides that the voting machine may be provided with a separate ballot in each party column of row, containing only the words "presidential electors," preceded by the party name.

The amendment, says the attorney general, makes it compulsory that the machine now be provided with a separate ballot for presidential electors.

TIMBER CUTTING FIRM FORMED

BRISTOL, Tenn. — O. H. Viall, an east Tennessee lumberman, has organized a new corporation, with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars, to cut a large timber boundary in western North Carolina.

MR. BURRILL REFUSES PLACE

Charles L. Burrill, a vice-president of the Paul Revere Trust Company, today declined to become a member of the state committee of the new Progressive party.

NO ANDREW INQUIRY WITHOUT CHARGES, SAYS CHAIRMAN COX

WASHINGTON — That there will be no congressional investigation of the MacVeagh-Andrew incident unless Dr. Andrew prefers specific charges of maladministration against the cabinet officer was the declaration today of Chairman Cox of the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department.

"I am not inclined to probe questions involving only personal differences between officials," Mr. Cox declared. "An investigation will be ordered the minute any charges of maladministration are preferred."

Even if Congress does not authorize an investigation President Taft will personally conduct one. According to information at the treasury department today the executive will begin his inquiry of the affair by calling in various bureau chiefs at next Tuesday's cabinet meeting. Pending final decision whether any other charges against Secretary MacVeagh are to be sustained or rejected, President Taft proposed that every employee in the treasury personally pledge loyalty to Secretary MacVeagh, or retire.

"Secretary MacVeagh's statement that Dr. Andrew was inefficient as an assistant secretary of the treasury is absurd," said Senator Lodge today. "I feel that the treatment accorded him is unjust. While it is not true that I have seen the President in his behalf, I know that Senator Root and Senator Crane have done so, and felt that their efforts would suffice."

"I know nothing of his relations with the secretary of the treasury, but believe Dr. Andrew to be one of the best monetary and banking experts in this country. An illustration of his efficiency is that while he has been in office he has saved the treasury department something like \$320,000 a year in the conducting of that business. Dr. Andrew did not seek the position with the treasury department. He was asked to come to Washington and it was through President Taft that he received the appointment."

LANCASTER, Mass. — A. Piatt Andrew's resignation Wednesday as assistant secretary of the treasury was repeatedly requested by Mr. MacVeagh and President Taft, according to a statement given out Thursday by the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. MacVeagh also said that Mr. Andrew pleaded to be retained in the service and brought every possible influence to bear to have the request for his resignation withdrawn. Secretary MacVeagh is a visitor at the home of Bayard Thayer. He said:

SPANISH PARTY SPLIT IS EVIDENT

NEW YORK — A Madrid despatch to the New York Sun says that the Chamber of Deputies is in a high pitch of excitement owing to the obstruction that is greeting the bill of Senor Mancomunidades. A split in the government party is manifest.

Premier Canalejas made it a question of confidence and Senor Cortina made a motion before the House that it would welcome a prompt discussion of the bill. The approval was carried by 179 votes against 10, the Republicans voting for the government, the Conservatives and Radicals abstaining. The victory is considered a personal triumph for Premier Canalejas.

TURKISH OFFICERS SAID TO CONSPIRE

(By the United Press)

SOFIA, Bulgaria. — A conspiracy today was alleged to have been discovered among Turkish officers at Adrianople, looking to the transformation of European Turkey into a republic. It was asserted that the Turkish officers held a meeting to establish a military dictatorship and proclaim the republic.

NEW YORK — An Albanian despatch to the New York Sun states that seven officers, and 150 soldiers have deserted from the garrison and gone south. Abdul Pasha, commander of the troops in Smyrna, has been dismissed by the Porte, but refuses to leave his post.

CONCERT AT FRANKLIN PARK

The music department of the city of Boston gives a band concert at Franklin park, Saturday, July 6, at 3:30 p. m. The municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader, will play a selection from "The Girl of the Golden West," by Puccini, the ballet music from "Faust," by Gounod, the overture to "William Tell," by Rossini, and other works.

CANADIANS WANT DUTIES OFF

OTTAWA, Ont. — Agitation has been started to get the government to remove duties on building materials from the United States for rebuilding the city of Regina. The greatly increased demand for building material brings up the tariff question sharply in the campaign in Saskatchewan now drawing to a close.

FIRE SCORCHES HAY

Hay in one section of B. & M., shed 24, Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, was scorched by a fire just before noon today which the police say was set. The damage was about \$3000.

FIVE IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Candidates Crabtree, Preston, Tyne, McMillin and Faulkner, in the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, have qualified.

Visit America's Only Geyser-land

Visit Yellowstone Park, America's only geyser-land, through Gardiner Gateway, the Official Entrance—reached only via the Northern Pacific Railway.

Make the Park stage tour over the route that permits you to see all the sights with minimum of effort and utmost of comfort.

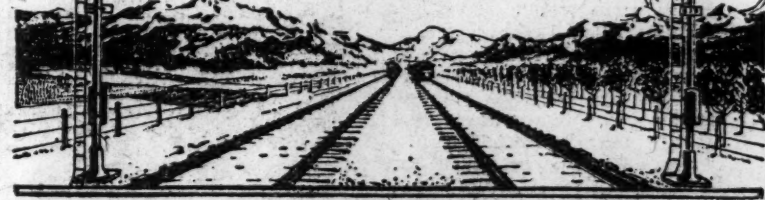
Season: Until September 15

Take the line with daily sleeping car service from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland and Puget Sound direct to Gardiner station. Summer Tourist Fares to Yellowstone and the Pacific Northwest daily. Low rates for one, two, three and five day trips through the Park.

Eight daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, west and east-bound over the Northern Pacific, with famous dining car service. Note of the "Great Big Baked Potatoes," ask for free descriptive literature and rates of fare for through tickets.

Visit Keweenaw Park, Mt. Rainier, Tacoma, Paradise Valley and the delightful Puget Sound Region: Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett, Bellingham, Victoria, Vancouver. See Portland, the famous "Rose City." Stop off at Spokane and visit Hayden Lake.

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ACTING PRESIDENT OF TUFTS TO FOLLOW POLICY OF TRUSTEES

(Continued from page one)

MEDFORD, Mass. — Although Dr. William Leslie Hooper, dean of the electrical engineering department of Tufts College, and just named acting president during the absence of Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, who retires from the presidency of the institution in January, will soon join his family in Quebec for the summer, he will be busy all of the time, however, with the general affairs of the college, he said today.

Dr. Hooper will direct the institution along the lines laid out by the board of trustees and any policies which he may have will be subordinated to their dictation. "I am simply a figurehead," he said, "until the new president is chosen."

The acting president has been connected with Tufts College 30 years and is an electrical engineer of world-wide reputation.

He was born Aug. 2, 1855, in Halifax, N. S., and is a member of the Hooper family of Marblehead, being the son of the Rev. William Hooper, a Universalist clergyman who occupied the pulpit more than 50 years.

MR. BRYAN SEES ROOSEVELT DEFEAT

CHICAGO — William Jennings Bryan, who was in Chicago Wednesday on his way to Nebraska, said that if a third party were formed Colonel Roosevelt might drive some reactionary Democrats over to President Taft, but with the Democratic ticket and platform he could not expect to win over progressive Democrats.

"In estimating Wilson's plurality at 2,000,000," said Mr. Bryan, "I was not counting on a third party. That might reduce the plurality some and yet not much, because many Republicans will vote for Roosevelt who would not be willing to vote for a Democrat and that will largely reduce Taft's vote. Taft will be the contender for the Roosevelt votes—not Wilson."

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN FACTORY

Fire destroyed a four-story wooden factory, known as Waterman's mill, in the rear of 425 Medford street, Charlestown, early this morning. The loss to the Adamant Manufacturing Company, which occupied the premises, is \$10,000, and 15 men are thrown out of work. The building was valued at \$2000. Fire boats aided the firemen with their searchlights.

LAWN PARTY AIDS HOME

Grounds of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, Warren and Howland streets, Roxbury, was crowded by more than 2000 people last evening, the occasion being a lawn party for the benefit of the Moshav Zekanim Home in Dorchester. It was the first time in the history of Jewish organizations here that any one aided another by devoting its grounds and taking charge of the affair.

DR. BRICKLEY APPOINTED

Dr. William J. Brickley has been chosen surgeon-in-chief of the Relief hospital, Haymarket square, to succeed Dr. Loring B. Packard, who resigned. The new appointee has served as assistant surgeon at the station since 1910.

WOMAN FALLS DOWN STAIRS

MEDFORD, Mass. — Mrs. Lina C. Manning, wife of Leonard J. Manning, principal of the high school, fell down the flight of steps leading from the piazza of her home on Weeds Edge road, last evening, and perished.

HALIFAX CAR LINE RAISES WAGE

HALIFAX, N. S. — The Halifax Street Railway Company has granted an increase in wages of 2 to 3 cents an hour to its motormen and conductors.

FIRST OF MILITIA READY FOR WEEK'S TOUR OF CAMP DUTY

(Continued from page one)

each troop who are in line for promotion have received orders to proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., on Sept. 9 for the annual tour of camp instruction. Advice from the headquarters of the division of the East, Governor's island, New York harbor, have been received, stating that the camp of instruction for New England cavalry militia officers will be established at the Vermont barracks from Sept. 9 to 19, inclusive.

This tour will complete the camps of instruction for the Massachusetts militia officers, those of the other branches having already completed their instruction tours.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL PROGRAM

LEXINGTON, Mass. — Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, announces that the schools will reopen on Sept. 10. The calendar follows: Thanksgiving recess, Nov. 20 to 25; holiday recess, Dec. 20, 1912, to Jan. 2, 1913; winter vacation, Feb. 19 to 25; spring vacation, April 25 to May 5; school closes June 25.

ARCHBOLD REPORT COMING SOON

WASHINGTON — Chairman Clayton has called a meeting of the House judiciary committee to complete the report in the case against Judge Archbald. He expects to present the subject to the House next Monday.

DAVID I. WALSH'S FRIENDS ACTIVE

Additional impetus is being given among the Democrats to the boom of David I. Walsh of Fitchburg for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Most of the delegates to the Democratic national convention are home, avowing that they are for Mr. Walsh, now that Governor Foss has withdrawn.

POLICE MATRON PASSES AWAY

LYNN, Mass. — Mrs. Sarah C. Jillion, 23 Essex street, and better known as "Aunt Kate," having been the Lynn police station matron for 25 years, passed away Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS

Breathe Fresh Air

and enjoy the pleasure of taking the famous all-day trip to Provincetown and return on the splendidly equipped steamship.

DOROTHY BRADFORD

Fine stereograms, delightful refreshments, wireless telegraph, ample accommodations for 1800 passengers, all combine to make this trip one of rare enjoyment. There is always ample time at

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours

Luxurious cars, guide drivers, all around Boston, to the Lynde Inn, Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, including dinner, \$2.00. 100-mile trip through historic Plymouth, along the coast, including dinner, \$3.00. Back Bay, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, 50 miles, four hours, \$2.50. For folders and information, apply Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office.

Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA

BOSTON LEAGUE AIMS TO EDUCATE AND TO PROTECT IMMIGRANTS

Organization Does Not Deal with Admission but Confines Its Work to Problems Arising After the Arrival

MEETS NEWCOMERS

A teacher in a North End evening immigrant class tells the story of a woman, who, after faithfully attending for several weeks, one night took her instructor aside and said earnestly, "I have learned many things in this class but I have not yet learned the thing I want to know most. I live in Somerville and I want to know how I can tell a Somerville car when I see it."

If this is the plight of the immigrant who has been in Boston for some time, what must be the predicament of the one who has just landed, who can neither speak nor read a word of English, who perchance has not a single relative or acquaintance in this country, and who probably has never before been in a subway or seen an elevated train! Yet there are many hundreds of just such persons who land in Boston every year and whose bewilderment is equalled only by their child-like willingness to obey as well as they can whoever addresses them, especially if the speaker uses their native tongue. Here the unscrupulous would find easy opportunity to take advantage of ignorance if there were not real friends of the immigrant on hand to offer aid and advice.

Among these real friends none are more fitted to look out for the immigrant than the representatives of the organization known as the North American Civic League for Immigrants which has its headquarters at 173 State street. A clear idea of the object of the league is gained from the last annual report which says:

"The North American Civic League for Immigrants was formed in the spring of 1908 for the protection, education, distribution, and assimilation of immigrants. It does not deal with questions of admission or exclusion but confines its work to the immigrant after his arrival. The formation of the league was due to the conviction that a comprehensive movement for the Americanizing of the immigrant must be independent of any organization which could evoke the criticism of any religious body. It is without religious or political bias and stands ready to cooperate with all reputable persons or organizations interested in the welfare of the immigrant."

"Because the immigration problem is a problem which concerns the whole country, the league has not confined its work to any single community, but has endeavored to extend it into as many localities as possible. Branches have been established in several cities and representatives have been secured in many others where it is planned eventually to organize work. While practically all of the work of the league has been done in the eastern states, there are already representatives in Columbus, O., and Chicago, and a Pacific coast committee with headquarters at Los Angeles."

Protection at Landing

The league's work of protection, a most important part of its fourfold purpose, begins with the landing of the immigrant. The league knows full well that most immigrants come to this country expecting to like it and that much can be gained by strengthening this feeling at the outset. If a foreigner with prejudice in favor of America finds no one to offer him aid upon his arrival, or worse still, is met by those who impose on his ignorance and by various schemes manage to make way with some of his money, what might have been easily developed into real patriotism is more than likely to change to a feeling of bitterness for his new fatherland.

In order to forestall, therefore, an undesirable reception to the new arrival, agents from the league meet incoming steamers and trains. That these are busy times for the agents and that they are called upon to exercise great patience and to keep their eyes wide open goes without saying. Indeed it is almost impossible to enumerate all the duties that a conscientious agent may have to perform in one day. He must help the immigrants to find their luggage and then to find relatives or friends or to give advice in case there are no relatives or friends or if these have failed to appear. One moment he is outside hunting for somebody's brother or husband, the next he is exchanging money; the next he is trying to decipher an illegible address for some unfortunate who cannot read or pronounce the name of the place he is bound for; and all the time he is answering the hundred and one questions which the bewildered foreigner is pouring into his sympathetic ears, a task which in itself often demands considerable ingenuity and tact. Some idea of the amount of service rendered may be had from the fact that as many as 500 immigrants have been assisted by a single agent in one day.

One very practical way in which this assistance is rendered is to furnish an immigrant who has to travel by car or train a printed card addressed to the conductor. The card asks the conductor to show the bearer where to change and where to get off and states that the bearer does not speak English. This advice saves both the bearer and the

AN ITALIAN FAMILY AT ELLIS ISLAND



Printed cards informing conductors on cars that bearer does not speak English have proved aid

conductor a confused discussion in two languages and eventually takes the immigrant to his proper destination.

Transfer Plan in New York

Another way in which the immigrant is helped to reach his proper destination is by means of the immigrant guide and transfer which delivers new arrivals to all points in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island and other points in Greater New York. Although the expense involved in maintaining this transfer business is large, the resulting protection to the immigrant has made it decidedly worth while, and in time a similar plan may be tried in other cities besides New York.

A discovery which was made just a few months since would seem to warrant such an extension of the transfer scheme. On a train carrying immigrants from Fall River to Boston a man with transfer slips walked through each car thrusting the slips into the immigrants' hands and demanding 50 cents for each one. The foreigners seeing the badge on the man's cap did not dare refuse to accept the slip and pay the 50 cents (in some cases paying more, not knowing how much 50 cents was in American money), and the agent left the train while the helpless immigrants were still in ignorance of what the slips were for or why they had been made to buy them.

Of course the Civic League agents who met the train soon found out what had been done, and wherever it was possible the slips were used. Many of the immigrants, however, did not need them at all and had practically paid out 50 cents for nothing. Since then, new railway regulations have been made which make impossible a repetition of such dealings. The work of protecting the immigrant by no means ends with what is done at docks and terminals. Legal advice is also given to save the foreigner from being defrauded by immigrant banks, employment agencies, lawyers and court interpreters.

Education Also an Aim

Besides striving to protect the immigrant the league also endeavors to educate him. The children of course are more or less provided for by the public schools, but the adults must learn what English they can in the evening schools, and here provision is sadly inadequate. The league has succeeded somewhat in getting the schools to increase their facilities for educating foreigners, especially in Boston where the school committee is progressive and sympathetic, but much remains to be done particularly in the towns where public sentiment on this question is still dormant and where employers are under the delusion that employees can be handled to better economic advantage if they are kept ignorant.

One splendid phase of the league's educational work is thus described in its last report: "Cooperating with the public schools the league has given lectures in foreign languages on civic topics, illustrating the lectures with the stereoscopic whenever possible. Such lectures have been given in connection with the public night school work, and have served the double purpose of creating greater interest in the schools and of giving instruction. More than 150 such lectures were delivered in 15 cities during the past winter."

"For a wider use, the gist of these lectures has been published in pamphlet form as 'Messages for Newcomers in the United States'. These have been printed in English, and in several foreign languages and are sold for barely enough to cover the cost of handling. Public libraries, schools and individuals have found them valuable in their work with immigrants. They are in use in the public libraries of 32 cities—as far west as Seattle and as far south as Houston, Tex. Over 2000 copies were recently purchased by the New York city public library. Their greatest use by public schools has been in Philadelphia, where more than 6500 leaflets containing a single message were bought during the past year by the school department."

The practical nature of these messages

may be learned from some of their titles, "The United States: Its People and Its Laws"; "The Need of Learning English, and the Advantages of an Education"; "How to Become a Citizen of the United States"; "Liberty versus License"; etc. The last message to be issued grew out of the Lawrence strike and is called "Respect the Law and Order." It is a simple, direct appeal to the working man and woman who cannot talk English, stating clearly the results of orderly and disorderly conduct on the part of those who believe themselves to be wronged. The common sense of the whole message may be seen in the following statements with which it closes:

"It is good to stand by a cause when one is sure that he is right. But there is something besides the cause to be considered, that is oneself, one's children, one's wife. The latter may be here, they may be in Europe. In any case they are more often than otherwise dependent. Men should consider their responsibility to those who cling to them. Especially is this true of a man who cannot talk English. He must not overlook these things, even if the orators tell him that disorder will bring victory. That may be well enough for one who can talk and reason with those about him, who can either deny that he has been disorderly or explain just what has been done. But it is dangerous for a man or woman who cannot say a word to the police or to the court. Rules like these may not only save wounds and hunger in time of strikes, but they are sure to strengthen the workman's cause, which, whether it is a good or bad one, must be lost or damaged if any other course is followed."

Although the most expensive work of the league has been done along the lines of protection and education, inasmuch as work here seemed most needed, still much has also been done toward improving the social conditions of the immigrants, the league cooperating for this purpose with charitable and other societies and with the settlements. A number of clubs have become auxiliaries of the league, while churches and persons prominent in church work have indorsed the league and given it financial support. In the meantime the league is working in every way that its funds will permit to arouse the public conscience to its responsibility to the immigrant. The league does not undertake to decide whether or not he should be here. The fact is that he is here, and since he has been admitted, he is entitled to a square deal, and it is the league's purpose to see that he gets it.

Supported by the Public

The work of the league is supported by contribution. Any one may become a sustaining member by an annual payment of \$5 sent to the treasurer, Francis B. Sears, 173 State street, Boston. Any amount, large or small, will be gratefully received at any time, for from the first the work of the league has been handicapped by lack of funds. Indeed the general public seems to be ignorant of what a necessary and patriotic work the league is trying to accomplish, and on the other hand, the league has not had the money to bring the matter to the attention of the people in an adequate way. During the last few months, however, lectures on the league's work and purpose have been given in many New England towns, and this method of informing the public is to continue. Any society or organization can arrange to have the service of a lecturer by applying to headquarters. Literature will be sent free upon request. In fact, the league is willing to do all in its power to enlighten the public regarding the true nature of its activities.

In an address given before the Boston Chamber of Commerce in December by Samuel B. Capen, director of the league, the statement was made that "every man who loves America must be an enthusiastic believer in this movement," and that "we owe it to our very national life not to be careless at this vital point." The fact that educators, philanthropists and religious leaders have identified themselves with this civic league shows that some men at least are awake to its importance, but what is desired is a universal response and cooperation

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial comments:

SPRINGFIELD UNION—Those who think the days of adventure past should consider the mission upon which Louis Weston Beck of Pasadena, Cal., formerly a prospector in the Great American desert, has just set out. . . . He has undertaken to traverse it in a motor car and set up marks by which the lost can find their way to the nearest water and then extricate themselves. . . . The car was provided by citizens of Pasadena who appreciated the importance of his proposal, which includes making a chart showing the routes which he is to mark out by finger posts.

BROCKTON ENTERPRISE—Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is out with an adverse criticism of the literary style of newspapers. We're inclined to think they do pretty well considering the rapid fashion in which they are produced. Wonder how much literary finish Mr. Hardy would be able to put into his work if he had to reel off his stories at full speed on a typewriter, interrupted at intervals by requests for information, questions as to how long a story is wanted, or how long it ought to be, trips to the directory to look up a name, constant interruptions by calls to the phone, and by callers who stop you in the midst of your mad dash to give you a story on something else, or to ask questions about something wholly foreign to the yarn the writer is trying to get out of his system.

The novelist writes his story slowly, takes abundant time to rewrite parts of it or to trim it into most effective shape, has hours to consult authorities in the event that he cares to make sure of some doubtful statement, and does his work amid calm and with as little interruption as possible. The newspaper man has to work in haste all the while and has little opportunity for extended revision, or for careful planning to see just what word in a sentence will give the thought the most strength and "punch."

NEW HAVEN TIMES-LEADER—In these days of high prices of meat, it is frequently pointed out that fish is much

cheaper and that the finny tribes afford good foodstuffs for the table. The main trouble in this country is to get fresh fish. Lots of fish that we buy has been frozen. It is safe to eat but not half as good as fish that is absolutely fresh. In many German cities it is absolutely mandatory that the fish must be alive when sold. The housewife goes to market and sees the fish swimming in the tank. She takes her choice. Fresh fish? The German certainly gets them. A start has been made in this country. It is announced from Boston that an immense water tank has been constructed for one of the fishing schooners, so that fish may be taken to port alive and thus delivered absolutely fresh. . . . Some day all of our big cities and little ones, too, will have fish markets a la Boston and a la Germany.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The money and business reports from various points of the United States have been favorable, and the commercial agencies in their weekly reviews are optimistic and confirm previous records of continuous development. There is a reported increase of industrial activity, confirmed by an enlarged demand for commercial loans, and the half year . . . offers an encouraging prospect of gradual business improvement.

SACRAMENTO UNION—That the mineral resources of the state have in no sense been exhausted will be demonstrated at Yreka July 19 and 20 when the Southern Oregon and Northern California mining congress assemblies there for a business session and exhibit. Then and there it will be shown that the hills are still full of gold and that indications point to a notable increase in the production of the precious metal. While the congress will represent parts of two states, the counties of Northern California are intensely concerned. That it will offer an intensely interesting display is certain and visitors may be assured that they will be shown more about mining and its development and prospects than they have been able to learn at any other gathering of the representatives of the mineral interests in the West in recent years.

YACHTSMEN LOSE RACE THEY'D WON TO RESCUE TWO

NEW YORK—One design class boats raced Thursday afternoon off the Bay Side Yacht Club.

The Betty, owned by Walter H. Funke of Flushing, was far in the lead. Funke was at the helm, while John Johns of Bay Side was helping sail the craft.

Arnold Girod of Ridgewood, L. I., and Peter Montandon of Brooklyn were watching the race. They became excited when the boats headed for the finish and leaped into a rowboat and rowed out into the bay. Then in attempting to change seats they upset their boat.

Funke and Johns lost the race, but were cheered as the men were carried into the clubhouse.

FLIERS ABOARD BALLOON BOSTON LAND IN TREES

AMHERST, Mass.—H. Helm Clayton and Jay B. Benton of Boston landed in Shutesbury early on the Fourth after a 45-mile trip in the balloon Boston.

They left Pittsfield shortly after midnight and expected to reach New York city. After traveling for nearly two hours a return current was met and the balloon went eastward.

The landing was made in the woods and the aeronauts had to climb down to earth and tow the gas bag to a clearing. The highest altitude reached was 9100 feet.

IRRIGATION PLANT IS NOW READY

FREDERICK, Md.—What is said to be the largest irrigation plant in the United States outside of Florida, has been established on the Buckingham industrial school farm, near Buckeysville. More than 9000 feet of 10 and 12-inch terra cotta pipe has been laid over the section to be irrigated and only special crops, such as sugar, potatoes, alfalfa and certain vegetables will be grown.

About 80 acres will be irrigated.

The pumping station is about 100 yards from the banks of the river and is equipped with a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 1000 gallons of water a minute.

SOCIETY WOULD SAVE SHIP

NEWPORT, R. I.—Resolutions protesting against the destruction of the old warship Constellation, and asking the secretary of the navy to retain the vessel in Narragansett bay were adopted by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati Thursday.

Assa Bird Gardiner of Newport was elected president; Charles L. F. Robinson of Newport, secretary, and Gen. Hazard Stevens of Boston, treasurer.

that will strengthen its usefulness throughout the land. The present officers are: President D. Chauncey Brewer; vice-president, Bernard J. Rothwell; treasurer, Francis B. Sears; clerk, George W. Mehaffey; field secretary, George W. Dunick.

KING HEARS CALL OF GAY HENLEY REGATTA

The following special article, describing the famous Henley regatta, is opportune in view of the interest aroused by this "Hague conference of rowing men."

By CLARENCE ROOK

Henley-on-Thames has evolved the most famous regatta of the world—a sort of Hague conference of rowing men—and that small riverside town which goes to sleep from October to May, is alive—a center of world's interest in early July. For a week or two the little town is buzzing with excitement, the long straight reach with its meadows and hills in flank is alive with oarsmen from many lands, and the solemn tenders of boats are quite ready with a compliment to the foreigner in his own language. For in recent years the Latin, the Scandinavian, the Teutonic speeches have educated the Henley riverside man.

This year for the first time in its history, Henley regatta, though it has had the privilege of calling itself royal for many years, will see the reigning monarch aloft as a visitor. The royal barge has been hoisted from its residence at Windsor park, and transferred to Henley. The royal watermen (in their dreadfully uncomfortable uniforms of velvet and hot colors) will propel the King and Queen on the final day of the regatta, and on the last day the royal hand is to present the prizes to the winners.

It has grown from small beginnings—this great congress of oars and sculls. It is just 70 years old, for the first rowing contests were carried out between Oxford and Cambridge colleges on that reach of the river in 1842, and then it was a quiet meeting in a quiet reach of the river that carried generally only the barges conveying merchandise.

Regatta Extended

Somewhat the reach attracted to itself the amateur oarsmen who had left school and college and wanted to keep up their rowing—for Henley was founded by the English public schools and universities, and is still mainly supported by the competitors who have come from Eton, Oxford or Cambridge.

In the eighties the single day's regatta was extended to two, and soon afterwards to three, and with increasing entries and the necessary preliminary heats the regatta now lasts practically a whole week, for oarsmen from all points of the compass come to test their skill and endurance on that famous reach—to the joy of the Henley tradesman who makes a deal of hay when the sun shines. It shines for about a month. But the Henley tradesman, as well as the regatta committee, has been complaining of a defection of the general public. There is certainly a change of fashion. Within my short memory we used to camp out, take our lodgings, moor our houseboat, anyway live at Henley to the Henley's profit. We used to dress as we pleased, and the best dressed woman was in boating serge. But we drew our supplies from the riverside town, lived on them. And nowadays the visitors come down by motor car or train and return to dine and sleep in London.

Henley Is Regretting

It has become a more elaborate function, more crowded, demanding more exquisite clothes than the careless boating garb of the eighties. The club lawns are full by day, but the supplies are sent from London. And Henley regrets the days when the houseboat was in fashion, and paid its toll for its station on the course in proportion to the value of its location. That decline of the houseboat was a severe blow to the finances of the regatta committee. For we lived on the houseboats and paid the toll, and it was a point of honor for the Oxford colleges that competed to get their college barges (which is the recognized headquarters of the boat club at Oxford) shifted and moored at Henley as a center of hospitality.

I have a very acute memory of a year of famine which succeeded the triumph of my own college barge, which was moored at great expense at Henley, and Henley repaid the profit. For some years the cult of the houseboat has been declining, and Henley has missed the profit when it adds up its figures.

But you can scarcely see a sweeter sight in the world than the Henley reach on a summer day when the club enclosures are ablaze with frocks and hats and umbrellas, when the punts and canoes and dinghies are afloat on the down side, and in the meadows on the other side there is always the astonishing man on stilts who retains his pitch behind the club stands and twirls on a 20 foot heel while his wife gathers copers at the base of operations. And there are always the watermen who keep the course clear when the race is coming. There is always the inept punter who cannot get his craft behind the piles in time. There is always the good humor in the sudden press of traffic of the man who knows the etiquette—"Look ahead, sir!" You must add "sir," and you may even swear at a man if you add "sir." It is the etiquette of the river, and the sweet sight is that of the national flag that floats, the sweet sound of the national cries that resound when the boats come into sight of the winning post.

Sport Is Clean

There is no monetary interest in the crews that camp at Henley. It is perhaps the cleanest struggle in the world. There is no betting on the events, even on the banks. Among all the spectators, the watermen, the visitors, there is scarcely a bet made, and the wager would be a breach of etiquette with any contending crew. We have had some contentions as to the distinction between amateur and professional; and the ama-

teur has been defined at Henley as the man who is to get nothing but honor—or a useless pot—from his skill. When you play at Henley, you have to play for love, and it is rather pleasant to find that there still remains this sporting center where the sport is absolutely clean.

And the King comes in his barge to Henley, to revive the glories of that vehicle of traffic. There is nothing like a King to dig a decadent fashion to life, especially when the fashion is a good one. One may look forward to the delight of Henley at the patronage of monarchy; at the response of colleges that send down their barges (and fees) in reply to the royal challenge. And the royal challenge is to an athletic meeting that has no betting, and admits no competitor who has any monetary interest in the results.

BAND CONCERTS OF EIGHT WEEKS ARE ANNOUNCED

A band concert program of eight weeks, comprising 32 concerts by the Municipal band in various districts of the city from East Boston to Hyde Park, is announced by the music department of Boston.

In addition to these district concerts will be 10 Sunday afternoon concerts by various bands at Marine park, South Boston; nine at Pine Bank, Jamaica pond, and three at Wood Island park, East Boston. Every Saturday afternoon, also, at 3:30 the Municipal band will give a concert at Abbotswood, Franklin park, and every Sunday afternoon, until Sept. 1, on the Common.

The schedule of district concerts by the Municipal band, in each case starting at 8 p. m., is as follows:

- July 8—Washington park, Roxbury.
- July 10—Hyde square, Charlestown.
- July 11—Ashley avenue and Breck street, East Boston.
- July 12—Hobart square, Lauria and Milton avenues, Dorchester.
- July 16—Everett square, Hyde Park.
- July 17—North square, North End.
- July 18—Albany and Dearborn streets, Roxbury.
- July 19—Roslinde playground, Roslinde.
- July 22—Brighton square, Brighton.
- July 24—Sharon and Albany streets, South End.
- July 25—Blue Hill avenue and Norfolk street, Dorchester.
- July 26—Charlesbank, West End.
- July 28—St. Stephen's and Calumet streets, Roxbury.
- July 31—Easton square, Dorchester.
- Aug. 1—Columbus avenue playground, Roxbury.
- Aug. 2—Central square, East Boston.
- Aug. 6—Christopher Gibson playground, Dorchester.
- Aug. 7—G and Sixth streets, South Boston.
- Aug. 8—Tower street, Forest Hills.
- Aug. 20—North Brighton playground, Brighton.
- Aug. 13—McCormack square, East Boston.
- Aug. 14—Edward Everett square, Dorchester.
- Aug. 15—Union park street, near Shawmut avenue, South End.
- Aug. 16—Pierce square, Dorchester.
- Aug. 20—Everett square, Hyde Park.
- Aug. 21—Washington park, Roxbury.
- Aug. 22—North square, North End.
- Aug. 23—Albany and Dearborn streets, Roxbury.
- Aug. 27—Heath square, Roxbury.
- Aug. 28—Charlestown Heights, Charles town.
- Aug. 29—Florence and Bridge streets, Mt. Hope.
- Aug. 30—Madison square, Roxbury.

The schedule of the park concerts, in addition to those by the Municipal band on the Common and at Franklin park, is as follows:

- MARINE PARK, SOUTH BOSTON**
- Sundays, to Sept. 1, 3:30 p. m., and Later.
- Day, Monday, Sept. 3, at 3:30 p. m. by the following bands: Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. band, W. A. Barrington-Sargent, leader.
- July 14—Ninth Regiment band, D. A. Ives, leader.
- July 21—Naval Brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader.
- July 28—Edwin G. Bates band, William J. Tobin, leader.
- Aug. 4—Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. band, W. A. Barrington-Sargent, leader.
- Aug. 11—Naval Brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader.
- Aug. 18—Edwin G. Bates band, William J. Tobin, leader.
- Aug. 25—First Corps Cadets band, John B. Fielding, leader.
- Sept. 1—Stone's Military band, W. F. Randall, leader.
- WOOD ISLAND PARK, EAST BOSTON**
- Sundays at 3:30 p. m.
- July 14—Edwin G. Bates band, William J. Tobin, leader.
- Aug. 4—D'Avinio's band, D. A. Ives, leader.
- Aug. 25—Ninth Regiment band, W. A. Barrington-Sargent, leader.

PERE MARQUETTE REORGANIZATION

Pere Marquette will be reorganized in the immediate future, tentative plans for which have been drawn. In the re-adjustment the stockholders, owners of the 6 per cent debentures upon which default was made on July 1, and the 5 per cent note holders only will be affected.

There will be no default on the general mortgage and refunding bond issue. A syndicate is understood to have been formed to bring about the reorganization.

For purity and deliciousness
Burnett's Vanilla
is in a class by itself.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK WITH BIG FANCY COLLAR

Blouse and skirt separate, but have continuous effect

HERE is a frock that little girls are very apt to like. There is a big fancy collar and the panel in the front and the box plait in the back of both the blouse and the skirt are so joined at the waist-line that they give the effect of being continuous, though the blouse and the skirt are cut separately. The skirt has an inverted plait at each side. In the illustration the dress is made of embroidered batiste and is trimmed with tucked white batiste, banding and buttons. The neck is square and the sleeves are in three quarter length.

In the back view, the model is shown made of gingham in solid color and trimmed with plaid. The sleeves are long and finished with pointed cuffs and the neck is made high with a standing collar attached.

In place of the plaid trimming, striped material could be used, or plaid or striped material could be trimmed with a solid color.

If a dress of white is preferred, this same model could be used for white linen or lawn with the trimming portions of all-over embroidery and banding to match. Linen, in the natural color too, would be both pretty and serviceable. In this case, the dress could be all of the one material piped with brown and trimmed with brown buttons, or with red and trimmed with red buttons.

For the 10-year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of the material 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming and 2½ yards of banding.

The pattern, No. 7240, cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency.



or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE WOMAN WITH THREE COATS

First a long directive of rather heavy black silk

THE story of the summer fashions continues on one theme—the separate dress and coat, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. Practical and subject to many variations with different skirts is one coat; with three the imagination opens endless possibilities. Let us see what the three would consist of. First, a long directive coat of rather heavy black silk, severely finished with a large silk-covered cord on the revers and cuffs, and a few handsome buttons. To be quite correct, this coat should slope from the bust, where the revers meet without fastening to the hem, leaving all the front breadth of the skirt exposed. It is loosely fitted so it hangs straight from the shoulders, and it is expected to be worn only with white or black gowns, preferably lace, since it is rather an elegant garment.

The second coat of this plentiful wardrobe may be of beige colored cloth and soft wool; putty and biscuit colors are equally desirable. It is half-long, and the neck and sleeve finish may be left a good deal to individual taste, but generally the revers are large and smartly cut.

The third coat, of white silk or satin—the latest are invariably of silk—is a jaunty affair, short skirted and belted in various ways, and always the buttons enter into the decorative scheme. This coat also is confined to a white or black costume and often black is used in the decoration in piping bands and facings; in that case the buttons would be black, but when it is left all white, crystal buttons are liked.

A button with a center of white pearl set inside a wide rim of black horn is extremely decorative. Colored coats are

trimmed with large buttons having white pearl centers framed widely in rims which match in color the gown or the trimming of it. To this array of coats a fourth may well be added in heavy lace hemmed with a band of silk; the cuffs and revers of silk also. This is really a charming combination of silk and lace. English embroidery can be used in the same manner.

A strictly tailored costume retains its characteristics of coat and skirt to match; still it is often seen with the coat made of the reverse side of the material; in that case the large buttons are covered with the plain side of the stuff. All gowns prepared to wear with separate coats should have a corsage to match. When one wishes to wear the gown without the coat it is only necessary to add one of the pretty neck things offered in such abundance it is, really difficult to choose between them.

Skirts, half silk, half mouseline de soie, have a happy sense of novelty, and mouseline de soie paniers are hung over silk skirts—not the paniers of Louis XV., but those of the twentieth century—really only soft falling side draperies, breaking the straight silhouette we have loved so long.

A garden party toilet is of cream silk voile printed with gay pompadour flower bouquets. At the bottom of the skirt it is trimmed with curved bands of bluish gray taffeta, while a round collar and wide belt of the taffeta adorn the corsage. A little coat of the gray-blue silk is belted with a narrow band of blue taffeta, and a large shawl collar of the flower printed stuff finishes the neck.

GOOD DISHES FOR LUNCHEONS

Rissoles, tongue in jelly, beef and salad

EASILY prepared, the following luncheon dishes will often be found very convenient to serve:

Cold Rissoles—Required: Half a pound of white meat, some cold potato, a quarter of a pound of tongue or ham, seasoning, one egg, a little cream, a little white sauce, egg and bread crumbs, deep fat.

Make some rissoles in the usual way, seasoning carefully, form into cutlet shapes, each on a little wooden skewer. Dip into egg and bread crumbs, then fry in deep fat. The skewers save the trouble of forks and plates, as the rissoles are held by them.

Mexican Beef Roll—Required: One pound of finely chopped lean beef, half an ounce of butter, one beaten egg, two tablespoons of cream, one ounce of bread crumbs, pepper and salt, a little powdered allspice.

Season the minced beef with pepper, salt and allspice, add the butter, cream (or gravy) and bread crumbs. Form all into a neat roll, place in a well-greased pan, and bake for about an hour, basting frequently. Before finishing, dredge the roll with flour, baste with butter, let froth and brown nicely. Remove from the oven, drain away all the fat, and let the roll remain till cold. Take this whole, or cut in thin slices, to the picnic.

Cold Tongue in Jelly—Required: A canned or fresh tongue, one pint of good clear stock, one onion stuffed with cloves, half an ounce of gelatine, seasonings.

A canned tongue makes this a good

dish, but a fresh one is even better. Put on the stock with seasoning and the onion to cook gently. Meanwhile soak the gelatine. Strain the stock, add the gelatine, let all dissolve, and color a nice brown. Cut the tongue into thin slices, and arrange in a plain mold or pan, seasoning and scattering chopped parsley over it all. When the stock is nearly cold pour it on to the tongue, set a plate over it with a weight on it. When quite set turn out to serve.

Savory Cold Beef and Salad—Required: Slices of cold beef, half an ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, made mustard, grated horseradish, pepper and salt, one hard-boiled egg yolk, bread and butter.

Cut the beef in slices one eighth of an inch thick, and of even size; work the eggs, butter and seasonings together. Put a layer of it on the beef, then some shredded lettuce, and another very thin slice of beef on the top. Put a strip of paper round each beef sandwich and pack closely together. Serve with salad or bread and butter.—San Diego Union.

BRISTLES DOWN

Scrubbing brushes, when not in use, should be put in an airy place, bristles downward. Thus the water will drain out of them and they will quickly dry. If they are laid on their backs the water will soak into the wood, loosening the bristles, whether they are glued or wired.—Dallas News.

TRIED RECIPES

FRUIT PINWHEELS

MIX together and rub through a sieve one pint of flour, one tablespoon of sugar, half a teaspoon of salt and two generous tablespoons of butter; wet with a scant 1½ pint of milk; sprinkle the board with flour and putting the dough upon it, roll down to a large square about half an inch thick; spread a heaping tablespoon of soft butter on this and then spread with a cup of sugar and a cup of currants; cut in slices about three-quarters of an inch thick and lay in well buttered pans. Do not let the slices touch each other. Bake in a very quick oven for about 12 minutes. These are nice for luncheon or tea.

COCONUT JUMBLES

Grate one large cup of coconut; rub one cup of butter with one and a half cups of sugar; add three beaten eggs, whites and yolks separately, two tablespoons of milk and five cups of sifted flour; then add by degrees the grated nut, so as to make a stiff dough, roll thin and cut with a round cutter, having a hole in the middle. Bake in a quick oven from five to 10 minutes.

FRUIT JUMBLES

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, five cups of flour, five eggs, one small teaspoon of milk, in which dissolve half a teaspoon of soda; cream the butter; add the sugar, cream again; then add yolks of eggs, the milk, beaten whites and flour; a little cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and ground cloves and a quarter of a pound of currants, rolled in flour.

SUNSHINE GEMS

Separate seven eggs. Measure a cup of granulated sugar and sift it; measure two-thirds of a cup of pastry flour and sift it five times; beat the whites of the eggs until light and add half a teaspoon of cream of tartar and beat again; add the yolks of four eggs that have been thoroughly beaten and mix in the sugar, then the flour. The ingredients must be quickly but thoroughly blended. Bake in greased gem pans in a quick oven for 15 or 20 minutes. When thoroughly done and cooled, ice them with orange icing.

SNIPPIDOODLES

One cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, half cup milk, one egg, one cup flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon; cream the butter; add the sugar, then the eggs, well beaten, then flour, baking powder and cinnamon sifted together, and the milk. Spread very thin on a tin sheet and bake. When nearly done sprinkle with sugar. When brown, remove from the oven, cut into squares and remove quickly with a knife. They should be thin and crispy.

PHILADELPHIA JUMBLES

Two cups of sugar, one cup butter, eight eggs well beaten, essence of bitter almonds or rose to taste, enough flour to enable you to roll them out; stir the sugar and butter to a light cream, then add the well whipped eggs, the flavoring and flour; mix well together, roll out in powdered sugar in a sheet a quarter of an inch thick; cut into rings and bake in a quick oven on buttered tins.—San Francisco Call.

FASHION'S FRILLS

One of the new pointed parasols has the tips upturned ever so little, but enough to make the sunshade distinctive.

Of great convenience is the motor veil with a mica insert. This insert is cut and fitted so it will go either under the hat or over it.

Colored embroidery and bandings are used much for trimming wash gowns.

Frillings of taffeta fringed at one or both edges are used for trimming gowns of other materials besides taffeta.

Girdles which fasten with a single loop bow at one side of the back are seen on many summer silk gowns.

Marquisees, voiles and veillings are popular materials for lingerie blouses; they are lace-trimmed or embroidered.

A new style blouse is easily adjusted. It slips over the head. The net yoke is gathered by means of a tiny drawstring and a drawstring confines the fullness at the waist line. The absence of hooks or buttons as fasteners is a feature to be appreciated.—Newark News.

NEW PAPER COLORS

There are two new colors this season in wall-papers—apricot and "malachite" or "water" green. Both colors are beautiful, but while the apricot is suitable for backgrounds the green can be used only in small quantities. The apricot is the color so frequently seen in old Chinese rugs. The green is a very soft blue-green. The word "malachite" describes it as well as it can be described. It is the color one sees frequently on the crest of a wave. The grays are particularly soft and lovely this year.—Harpers Bazar.

CHEESED POTATO

A variety of scalloped potato that is exceedingly well liked on some tables is made by using layers of potato, white sauce and grated cheese, says the New Haven Journal. The cheese is used for the top layer, which insures a delightful brown.

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE IS ACTIVE

Rules enforced and membership increasing

WITH three victories over high price combinations to its credit and with a national organization completed the Housewives League starts in upon its ninth month of existence with radical and ambitious plans, which the members confidently expect will lower the cost of living materially in America, says the New York Sun.

Already the membership of the league in Greater New York alone is more than 200,000. But the field of the league's activity is not confined to Greater New York. In 15 states the movement has received such cordial support and such accessions to its membership that state organizations will be formed.

"The Housewives League is organized to uphold the enforcement of laws which affect food supplies," said its president, Mrs. Julian P. Heath, "but it is really a movement more than an organization. As has been proved in several cases a million women are ready to act as a unit with me and we have brought the offenders to terms."

"To illustrate how we do things I will tell you what happened right here in New York within the last fortnight. You know it is contrary to the law for food supplies to be exposed where the dust of traffic and flies or other insects may contaminate them. The other morning my telephone rang and I was told that right here on the avenue dealers were placing crates of strawberries on the open sidewalk. I was asked what the complainant should do.

"Don't buy any berries," I said, and I immediately informed the captain of that district of the situation and told her to pass the word along.

"That evening I myself went to inspect the situation and found for two blocks on both sides of the street crates of berries on the sidewalk uncovered. I told all of the dealers they were violating the

law, and only one refused to correct the evil.

"Law nothing," said this one, 'I will keep the berries where I please.'

"I will give you 15 minutes," said I, "to get those berries under cover."

"Then I strolled up the avenue, returning inside of the stated time. Purely by accident I returned in the company of a policeman. I had explained to him the situation and he readily saw the point. The dealer complained that he could not sell his berries; that he had crates upon crates left.

"Do you know why?" I asked him.

"Eighty-two women in your vicinity, members of the Housewives League, according to their membership pledge, have declined to buy berries today."

"Who might you be, ma'am?" said he.

"I told him.

"Oh, excuse me," he apologized. "I'll put those berries right in now."

"This is the way we operate. Our work was on a national scale in January, when we broke the Elgin butter market from 60 cents a pound to 32, and when we drove the price of porgies a few weeks ago from 14 cents to 8½. Indeed, it is impossible accurately to fix the scope of this movement.

"The members are required to insist on full weights and measures. Also to insist on cleanliness in the handling of food. Then, as I have just illustrated, they are to protest against the exposure of all foods to contamination from dirt, flies or other infection and to refuse to purchase such food.

"The family is the unit of the nation.

What affects it affects the nation as a whole. Every woman who is head of a family must see that this league is working for their good. Every man who is father of a family must see that it is working for his family and himself and for the good of his pocketbook. The scope of the league is boundless."

ARRANGEMENT OF CUT FLOWERS

Harmonies of colors and vase types essential

A N adequate display of cut flowers in a receptacle should make a picture in which the lines and colors of the stems and blossoms form the dominant center of interest. Success in the making of such a picture is very easy if one will be content with simplicity and naturalness, but it becomes increasingly difficult as one strives after complexity and artistic finish.

In all pictures, certain harmonies are to be desired. In flower pictures, the chief of these are the harmonies of line and of color. The harmonies of line are determined by the habit of growth of the plants used and the forms of the leaves and blossoms. The simplest way to secure beauty in this respect is to confine the display to one type of flower, and see that the lines of the stems and blossoms conform to the lines of the receptacle. Thus a few large roses on long, straight stems may be displayed to great advantage in a tall, cylindrical vase, while smaller roses, on shorter, more fragile stems are much more effective when shown in low, broad rose bowls.

Harmony of color in a flower arrangement requires simply that the flowers placed together shall not be of discordant tones, and that they shall combine attractively with the color of the receptacle. The latter is indeed of the greatest importance in the making of the flower pictures, for, if not simple in form and modest in color, it will spoil the beauty of any flowers with which it is used.

Pottery jars and vases useful as flower receptacles may be had in an almost bewildering variety of sizes, shapes and colors, and at a great range of prices. The more costly forms are not by any means always the most beautiful, and

one can often get, for a few cents, jars of good form and color that serve admirably for holding flowers. While the most attractive of the inexpensive flower jars are those made in Japan, there are now many American and European potteries which are turning out excellent wares at reasonable prices. Consequently, by a little searching of the shops, one can find good flower jars at prices to suit almost any purse.

Before starting on such an errand, however, it is well to have in mind some pretty definite ideas of the good and bad points in a receptacle for cut flowers. Although most people seem to think that any old thing from a water pitcher to a fruit jar will answer for this purpose, there is really as much opportunity for discriminating taste in selecting a flower jar as there is in selecting a chair or a picture. The receptacle is indeed to be used as a part of pictures in which the glowing tones of living tissues are to be the medium of expression, and it is highly desirable that its form and color combine with the flowers, it holds in a harmonious composition.

As regards form, two chief types of flower receptacles are needed in any home where cut flowers are tastefully arranged—the tall and slender and the short and broad. The first are necessary to display the graceful lines of lilies, irises, gladioli and other slender, long-stemmed flowers; the second to show to advantage roses, peonies, asters, sweet peas and other short-stemmed blossoms. Of course, various intermediate forms can be used to advantage for such flowers as daffodils and other types of the narcissus, but, in general, the most useful jars belong to the tall or the broad type.—Suburban Life.

BELTS AND BAGS IN MANY FORMS

Pretty accessories of the summer season

BELTS are more important than they have been in recent seasons, and, though there are plenty of wide ones, the most interesting and attractive of the leather belts are in narrow widths, and the prettiest show a color contrast. Black patent leather and white kid are exceedingly popular in combination, and the designers have found many ways of varying the idea.

One pretty narrow belt is of black patent leather perforated with little round holes through which white leather shows, and edged narrowly with white leather. This belt is made too in black and red, and in black and bright blue. Alternating stripes of white or color and black running lengthwise of the belt and formed by sewing strips of black patent leather on a white or colored foundation make a chic little belt and there are many good looking narrow belts of black patent leather which have color introduced only in the back and the buckle. For example, such a belt may have a little three-inch long piece of white kid of the width of the belt set in the back, and turning back from this inset, over the black patent leather, are tiny tabs of bright blue or red or green.

Or across the back of a black patent belt a trifle wider than those already described little arrowhead tabs of bright hued leather may run down from the upper edge, each apparently having its

point held down to the belt by a tiny button of metal. There is no end to such trimming effects and the little trimming motifs in bright colors may be bought separately and applied to any belt, when one wants to match the belt to a costume.

Suede belts, narrow or wide, are offered in a great range of lovely colors and considerable is done with the modish shades of red both in suede and in glass finish leather, according to the New York Sun.

Bags are of infinite variety both in material and shape. Quantities of cheap bags are made up in the cotton sponge stuffs, but there are charming bags too in the fine grades of pongee, either plain white or color or in white with a black line. These are plainly but well mounted and finished.

Embroidered agate forms some effective large bags and the handsomest of the white bags and purses to accompany white summer costumes are of white moire mounted in gold, with or without jeweled trimming. Irish lace, flit, embroidered linen and open work embroidered white taffeta are other white bag materials.

The bag shapes are almost all flat, whether large or small, and the envelope cases with a strap for the hand instead of handle or cords are very modish.

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WORTH KNOWING

A clever device for letting the oil drip slowly from the bottle when making a salad dressing is this: Cut two grooves in the cork on opposite sides; one groove admits air, while the other permits the oil to run slowly and evenly.

To cook canned corn without burning, remove the paper from the can and put in the teakettle to boil for 15 minutes. Then open and pour the corn into a hot buttered dish. Season with a dash of salt and pepper and a little cream.

To clean white marble, wash it thoroughly with soap and water; then brush it over well, especially in the crevices, with whiting mixed with a little blue, as used for ceilings. Allow to dry thoroughly, and then rub with a clean, dry cloth.—Dallas News.

TO BE EMBROIDERED

Here are a number of useful things that may be embroidered:

Library table covers, doilies, centerpieces, bread tray doily.

Stockings, gloves, handbags and linen hats.

Aprons, collars and cuffs for coat or linen suits.

Towels, napkins, tablecloth, all done in single letter.

Blouse done in punch work or other stitches. Panels on skirt to match.

Parasols, belts and traveling cases in linen.

Monograms on your underwear or blouse pocket and on your bed linen.

Handkerchief borders and initials. Lingerie, in French embroidery stitch. New Haven Journal-Courier.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

IN PERU they have at last taken the welfare of the Indians to heart, witness the organization of a "Pro-Indigena" association. In Venezuela they are still organizing slave raids, with the aid of modern artillery. The two reports present a remarkable contrast and tell of remarkable doings. That slave raiding and the sale of Indians in the open market should be going on today, on the shores of the Caribbean, a few hours steam from Colon and United States territory, is so amazing that it could scarcely be credited but for the government despatches known to have been exchanged in the matter. But it is, perhaps, still more amazing to learn that there is a movement on foot in the classical land of Pizarro that dares to call to account judges and governors, prefects and squires, for treating the Indian as their fathers have treated him for the last twelve generations.

Unquestionably, the labor problems throughout Latin America concerning individual as governmental and municipal enterprises, are very arduous, since the mass of the population nearly everywhere is of pure or diluted Indian stock whose mental and physical makeup is only with the greatest difficulty and with countless compromises adjusted to the requirements and conditions of the civilization introduced by the white man. Hence what is called in South America "servicio civico," the unpaid labor corresponding to the corvee of feudal law, has largely survived where other forms of peonage have been abolished. It is this civic service, especially common in the two countries of vice-regal traditions, Mexico and Peru, which the pro-Indian society of the latter country is combating with especial vigor. The corvee usually lasts a week or two and is rendered in turn by crews of 50 or more Indians who are distributed among the authorities, the Governor, the prefect, the judge, and others assigning to each group its work for the week, in most cases road-building, municipal improvements or street cleaning.

However, it is not so much what the society fights against as what it fights for, that stamps the movement as genuinely progressive, and that is the education of the Indian to the level of a useful citizen of a modern republic. Very much has been declined on this aim throughout Latin America, but very little has been done. The "Asociacion Pro-Indigena" of Peru has certainly set a shining example in not merely saying things but in doing them and in making a practical attempt at solving the race question of South America.

Those Venezuelan adventurers who are trying to set the clock back need enlightenment rather than punishment. They should be sent to Peru to render "servicio civico" under the direction of the pro-Indian association.

INDIANS OF PERU ARE HELPED TO PROGRESS BY AN ORGANIZATION

Ready Responses to Appeal to Cooperate Returned From Interior Where Most of Population Is Native

ABUSES CHARGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—Increased activity is noted in the Pro-Aborigines Association's work of elevating the Indians of Peru. Many responses are coming in from the interior where the vast majority is purely Indian, to the appeal for cooperation sent out by the association. Characteristic is the reply of a popular library board in a town of northern Peru, near Trujillo, expressing enthusiastic adherence to the humanitarian and patriotic program of the association and its aim of elevating the masses of Peru.

Night schools are beginning to be opened here and there in Indian centers by the association where both children and adults are given the rudiments of an education with the specific object of teaching them the duties and rights of citizens.

To what extent the influence of the association has already been gaining ground may be seen by the fact that at the instance of Dr. Modesto Malaga, delegate of the association, the supreme court of Arequipa, the metropolis of the south, has ordered the provincial court of Callama to take its residence for four months in the year in the district of Chivay, an important Indian center, which step has been taken expressly for the purpose of affording the Indians the amplest protection against certain elements that have hitherto preyed on them with impunity.

At recent meetings of the association, Dr. J. Capelo presiding, some very interesting business was transacted, including reading and discussion of reports sent in by delegates regarding abuses committed by judges, prefects, governor, ranch owners, contractors, mostly in connection with cases of peonage.

The authorities and others against whom charges are brought by the agents of the association are openly named and immediate steps are being taken to obtain redress, as in the case of arbitrary proceedings by the authorities of a remote district on the Madre de Dios river, on the other side of the Andes, in connection with Indian contract labor, against which the secretary-general of the association, Don Pedro S. Zulen, immediately protested in an energetic letter to the President of the republic, asking that telegraphic orders be sent through the ministry of public works.

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DEPARTURE OF STEAMER BIG EVENT OF DAY IN BARRANQUILLA

Francis E. Young of Brookline Continues Description of Trip Up the Magdalena, Colombia's Great River

MUCH IS EXPECTED

Following is a continuation of an account begun on this page last week by Francis E. Young of Brookline, Mass., describing a trip up the Magdalena river, the main route of travel in the republic of Colombia.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

AS WE went homeward we passed the Banco de Colombia which occupies the prize building of Barranquilla, the German Club, the barracks; here we see many trim and efficient soldiers and several officers in brilliant uniform. The streets become narrow as we approach the commercial center and are filled with a varied and picturesque people. We rush with seemingly undue haste among them but they seem to acknowledge our right to the road and hurry to a place of safety as our driver calls, "Quedada, quedado." We try to impress upon him that he is the one to take care but our words have little effect and we rush madly through narrow lanes past quaint Spanish buildings occupied for commercial purposes below and used for habitations above. Each dwelling has its balconies, but the dormer windows are usually open, so we get a peep through lace curtains of dignified senoras and vivacious señoritas well skilled in the art of seeing without being discovered, but we are Americans and this time their curiosity has overcome their usual prudence.

We pass the canal filled with river craft. On our right is the great market place; on our left the steamship offices and stores of commerce. It has reached the hour for closing and our driver must go slowly. We pass the custom house, where upon our arrival we passed an uncomfortable half hour, but found the custom officers courteous and lenient. Now we see several of our fellow passengers acting likewise and we are happy because of it. We catch another view of our future floating home where all is turmoil, for hundreds of lumpers are in line passing up and down the gang plank, each carrying a heavy burden. The dock is strewn with an assorted cargo and the yard is filled with pack trains and drays. Wood is also arriving, for wood is our fuel, and on the lower deck must be piled high to enable us to keep going during the first night out.

Next morning we are awakened early, for others are up and about. We find our neighbors in both adjoining rooms are also departing. We hear every one calling at once as partitions are not noise proof in the tropics and ours only.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Corporation, Ltd., has been authorized to make the final surveys on the proposed railroad line from Trujillo to the Salpo and Queruvilla mines, the plans to be submitted within 24 months, and the corporation to deposit £500 Peruvian currency as a guarantee for carrying out the agreement.

The Peruvian Corporation, Ltd., has been authorized to open the new section from Tablones to kilometer 104 on the Chimbote to Recuay railroad to provisional traffic, which is expected to develop greatly the resources of the provinces of Pallasca, Santiago de Chuca, Pomabamba, Pata and Huaylas.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The board of directors of the Argentine Afforestation Society, after exchanging views with the municipal intendente, Dr. Anchorena, as well as with the superintendent of markets, Senor Capurro, has decided to inaugurate flower and ornamental plant festivals every Sunday beginning from June 30 in the square of Corboda and Callao streets and at San Martin.

The municipality will cooperate in the work of the society and invite florists to exhibit every Sunday.

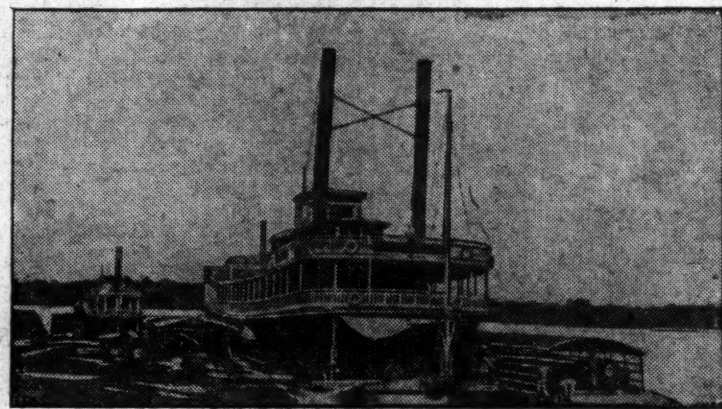
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—An Argentine engineer, Don Antonio Plaggio, has submitted plans to the minister of public works for the exploitation of the falls of the Uruguay river, in conjunction with Engineer Mollar, in behalf of a French syndicate.

SAN ANTONIO, Rio Negro, A. R.—A new steamship line between this port and Buenos Aires has been inaugurated by the Mihanovich Company, the steamship Pellegrini making the trip for the present.

ARMS SEIZED IN ECUADOR PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

ESMERALDAS, Ecuador.—A large amount of arms and ammunition has been seized by the authorities of this port and the captain and crew of the vessel that had landed the war material



Steamship Medellin, plying on Magdalena river, Colombia, specially built on peculiar lines for such service

run about two thirds of the way to the ceilings to allow an unobstructed air current. Porters are in demand, for trunks must be strapped and maids rush hither and thither. The clerk is in great demand, for money must be changed, because \$100 in Colombian bills owing to the rate of exchange (100 to 1) demands a satchel for conveyance. American bills and English gold pass as current in Colombia, but American gold is most desirable.

As the hour for departure approaches the jargon of language is as mixed as are the trunks and bundles when delivered to the steward. One has a sense of relief when the bill is paid, the tipping line is satisfied, the right coach is found; then we take a hurried account of stock, find our late purchases, hat box and umbrella, satisfy ourselves our money is intact, then loll back under the shade of a dilapidated cover in our rickety victoria, with that "I'm off" sort of a feeling which every traveler has experienced.

Upon arrival at the pier one is met by a goodly throng of citizens of all classes, shade and color, for the departure of the up steamer is on a par with the arrival of the daily mail at a downtown country village. We find the saloon filled with friends and relatives bearing offerings of fruit, flowers and dulces, for Latin Americans are very thoughtful on such occasions. Good-bys are given over and over again, but at last the whistle blows, the guests depart, but only to the pier, where the salutations are continued. "Adios, adios, amigos," fill the air. "Hola! hola! hola!" and then the dock seemingly recedes. The hundreds on the river bank cheer, hats, umbrellas, sunshades, and handkerchiefs are frantically waved, the boat glides onward, we are forging slowly ahead under our own steam.

Views change rapidly. We graze river boat after river boat tied up along the bank, for the canal is narrow. The mouth of the canal is reached, we point toward the center of the river, then turn south into the Magdalena. At last our dream has become a reality; we are on the Magdalena bound equatorward.

Again we pass Barranquilla but now



TYPE OF COLOMBIAN WOMAN

a strip of low land lies between. We see the tall spires of the Cathedral and the great Mercado or market place is still visible. Behind us is the isle of Gomez, the Caribe, but before us are the level reaches, the Plantains, the Mangos, the Yerba and the Andes. On our left many tall and majestic cocoa palms are being swayed gently by the afternoon zephyrs from the ocean. They seemingly nod a good-night to us as they fade from view, for it is twilight, and darkness in the tropics is the same as twilight, but the river is wide and we run tonight and our first port is Calamar, and then comes the morning, and who can tell what the morrow will bring forth? To one who has never traveled the Magdalena, it will show much that is interesting, much that is strange and even thrilling.

Gauntlet With Portrait of Gaucho Cavalry Leader Hints of Soldier's Power



NUCLEUS OF COLLECTION

have been imprisoned on a charge of sedition, as the arms were intended for the revolutionary elements that have become very active of late, and that are believed to include several foreigners.

DICTATOR'S GLOVE ONE OF MOST PRIZED RELICS IN DONATION

Museum of Buenos Aires Has Received Collection of Antiques and Art Objects From Don Zemborain

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Among the objects of art, antiques and curiosities, as jewels, fans, miniatures, clocks, arms, pieces of furniture, totalling several hundred relics of Argentine history of inestimable value which Don Ricardo Zemborain has just presented to the city of Buenos Aires for the formation of a patriotic museum, there are some exceptionally fine pieces making a complete collection of everything pertaining to that most stirring of Argentine epochs, the dictatorship of the gaucho cavalry leader, Gen. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

In all the gold, silver, ivory, marble, bronze, rare woods, porcelain, silks, miniatures and precious stones, in that wonderful array of antiques, there stands out that group of objects recalling the Rosas regime which lasted a generation from shortly after the beginning of the Argentine republic till 1852. Spanish iron rule was mild compared with the despotism of this tyrant whom the Latin Americans regard as the archetype of the military dictator. One of the characteristic objects in the Zemborain collection is the glove with Rosas' portrait painted on it, showing the degree of servility which the Argentines had reached under his execrable rule, which is also illustrated by the proclamations and dedications addressed to the Rosas family in the most extravagant and fulsome terms, and a score of other objects, such as military insignia, war medals, coins, personal ornaments, prints, poems and songs, of which the collection abounds.

NEW PROVINCE ON THE HAITIAN BORDER IS NOW PROPOSED

This Is Regarded by Some as Best Way to End Present Friction Between Haiti and Santo Domingo

NAMED TRINITARIA

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTO DOMINGO.—Continued friction between this republic and Haiti over disputed boundary points has produced such a tension in the relations between the two countries that a definite settlement is urged on the government in the shape of the creation of a new province on the Haitian border. The proposal was made over two months ago by Deputies Pedro Bobes and Armando Portes, but public interest in the whole matter was only aroused by the hint which recently went out from Washington both to Haiti and this country, to stop the scramble once for all.

Lately the situation had become aggravated through the Dominican revolution which, it was claimed, had received some support from Haiti. Through the defeat of the rebels at Yajica, where Gen. Gregorio Martinez fell, the tension was somewhat relieved, as the government victory proved decisive and caused a great number of rebels to surrender, while others like General Lemaldo, minister of the interior of the revolutionary government were captured. Many rebels took refuge in Haiti, but it is believed that the warning from Washington will prevent further complications through Haitian support of the refugees, as the Haitian minister in Washington is reported to have given the state department repeated assurances of late. While the Haitians accuse the Dominicans of persistently violating the border in the course of their military operations, it is claimed by the latter that Haiti has for years been encroaching on Dominican territory and has occupied, thanks to a steady if peaceful invasion, a large tract of border land; and it is a fact that such townships as San Miguel and others are today administered by

SLAVE RAIDS AMONG COLOMBIAN INDIANS STIR PUBLIC OPINION

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela.—What is believed to be a flagrant case of slave raiding on the Colombian border, near Lake Maracaibo, has been brought to the attention of the central government, causing President Gomez to telegraph to the Governor of the state of Zulia to bring the accused or suspected to trial before the state courts without fear or favor, and to see to the immediate release of the Goajiro Indians alleged to have been captured and sold into slavery, repatriating those from across the border, at the expense of the government.

Advices from Barranquilla and Bogota speak of intense indignation of Colombian public opinion at the revival of Indian slave raiding and the violation of Colombian territory by force of arms, it being reported in the Colombian capital that the raiders appeared in the territory of the Goajiro Indians armed with artillery and carried off a large number of Indians selling them in various Venezuelan market places.

DOMINICANS EXCLUDE NEGROES

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic.—Congress has passed a law prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the republic. It is remarked that the native negroes are as much in favor of the measure as the rest of the population.

Haiti, although the Dominican republic has always claimed them.

The new province under consideration is to embrace the townships of San Miguel, San Rafael and Las Caobas, and its capital is to be at Hincha, which latter township is not under the control of the Haitian or "Afro-Haitian" (as the Dominicans call them) authorities. The province is to be called Trinitaria, in honor of the patriotic society which is credited with having laid the foundations of Dominican independence.

If Congress passes the bill it is proposed to take immediate steps to repopulate the new province with loyal Dominicans.

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inquiries than before.

ADDRESS

HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

TEACHERS wanted: competent, experienced man, woman; violin, piano; one of the largest schools in middle West; 600 music students; conservatory building, 80 rooms, 2 concert halls; must have theoretical knowledge; teach general education, reliable character, calm temper; must conduct conservatory orchestra; must be able to play instruments as well as know if competent for church work; salary demanded, number of hours taught weekly; send resume and references by letter only. L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cleveland St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SALESWOMEN or salesman of experience wanted to sell confections to restaurants, turning orders in to jobbers; apply to Mrs. STARTUP CANDY CO., Portland.

SCHOOL TEACHER Normal school

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLARINET PLAYER (32, married)
 Ears clerical position or any clean work
 progressively toward band leader or
 work on side. **HERBERT LESHER**,
 47, Limon, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman
 (English) with 3-year-old daughter, ex-
 ception; references exchanged; good home
 desired. **EDITH M. JOHNSON**,
 402, Ft. Morgan, Col.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady with
 experience as stenographer and typewriter
 operator. Write **MISS GLADYS R.**
DOUGH, 2425 Monroe st., Ogden, Utah.

SOUTHERN STATE

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT in mechanical engineering at
 Oklahoma A. and M. college, to assist
 electrical department and teach physics
 and mathematics. Write **EDWARD**

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BAND, circular and gang saw filer, also
circular saw filer. Best of references. Will
go any place. R. H. BARTRAN, 2
o. Ryan, Lehigh, Pa.

WANTED—SOLOIST wishes church
position; studied in New York, London
and Italy. H. M. BURROWS, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by
experienced bookkeeper; contractors' work
preferred; references given. Address D.

BOOKKEEPER OR BANKER; collection; two years experience with large firm; all references. I. C. HARRIS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

BOY (colored), reliable, wishes position; central state; work mornings and evenings; small wages with home and board. Write to: J. H. HARRIS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

CARPENTER wishes position; will work for wages; central state; write to: J. H. HARRIS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK, gen. del., Mt. Rainier, Md. **FRANK**—Hollander, experienced in general farming; with family, will work for wages; central state; will place around east coast; experience in different states, knowledge of different crops; write to: J. H. HARRIS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK, Gen. Delivery, Tampa, Fla.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT (23), married, desires position; the knowledge of all railway work, division accounting, freight and trainmen time schedules; write to: J. H. HARRIS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK, in office of vice-president; reference

on all former employers. M. D. CLOUTIER, 1001 N. 10th St., Dallas, Tex.

SALESMAN—wants position; road property, with up-to-date, salable articles; must be worth considering. Chicago area. Write: ARTHUR L. WARE, 1001 N. 10th St., Dallas, Tex.

STENOGRAPHER—15 years' experience; court reporter, desires position in law office. E. C. WINGER, Fort Pleasant, W. Va.

TEACHER—Experienced, first grade and kindergarten, desires position in school; can give A.I. references. As to ability, character and character. HENRY VALDEMP, Tex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Refined, middle-aged woman wishes position as traveling companion for India; would care for child. M. J. WILSON, 511 N. Burnett St., Worth, Tex.

COMPANION—Position as traveling companion.

MISS E. N. DOFFERMYRE, Stewar
ville, Va.
GOVERNNESS—Young woman of cult
ture desires position as gover
ness or companion. Apply by letter to
LILIAN HADEN, Evinston, Va.
LADY with daughter desires posi
tion in private school. Chicago; able to fill res
ponsible position; could assist professional men
to act as caretaker; best references. M
ARION, 1001 W. 10th St., Chicago, Ill.
POSITION WANTED IN PRIVATE
FAMILY to teach small children. M
BETHEL, News Ferry, Va.
PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED—MALE
ASSISTANT wanted; young man for
money and office supply business; sal
ary small to \$1000; good opening for the
future. THE JIN & JIN CO.,
Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering, Oklahoma A. M. college, to assist in electrical department and teach physics. Salary \$100 per month for nine months beginning Sept. 1; good opening for steady position and earnest worker. ARLINGTON, LITTLE, 409 Knoblock, Sullivan Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER—Man (28 years) with education to learn carpentering. F. W. WARD, E. PRATT, 2403 14th St. N. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SALESMAN—Wanted office man and city salesman. California, Texas or Washington. MERRILL P. OULD, R. No. 1, box 29, Medical Bellevue P. O. Wash.

LITTLE, 409 Knoblock, Stillwa

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER—Man (28, single) wishes position to learn carpenter's trade. EDWARD E. PRATT, 2405 18th St. N., Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT wanted as office manager city salesman, California, Texas, Washington. MERRILL P. OULD, R. C. No. 1, box 29, Medina, Bellevue P. Wash.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STOCK TRADING IS CHARACTERIZED BY UNSTEADY PRICES

Considerable Irregularity Is Again in Evidence—Local Copper Shares Are Active and Weak

LONDON IS HEAVY

Unsteadiness marked the price movements in the New York Stock market this morning. There was a tendency to advance, but this was checked here and there by selling orders of some consequence so that business had a checkered appearance.

General Electric again was conspicuously strong in both New York and Boston. The expectation of a liberal stock dividend is responsible for the advance this stock has been making. Pronounced strength was shown by the Hill stocks.

United States Smelting was the feature of the local market. The stock was active and advanced well in the early trading. Shannon also was moved up to a higher level.

The tone became heavy in both markets after the first half hour's trading and before noon losses of a point were general throughout the list. General Electric, after opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 180, sold up to 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then fell back to the opening price. The bears made an especial attack upon Reading. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ it sold at 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then dropped to 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday.

Lehigh Valley opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined a point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point. Amalgamated Copper opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point before midday.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred was strong. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 94, and after receding to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ it advanced to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Steel opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, and after improving a small fraction sold off a point.

The local market was active. United States Smelting opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 48, and then declined before the opening. Chino opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, and declined to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ before rallying. Amheek opened up five points at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rose five points further before midday. Calumet & Hecla opened up nine points at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$, and improved further. Shannon opened unchanged at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then declined to the opening price. Butte & Superior was weak.

LONDON—There was an irregular movement in the stock market at the late official session but the tone was generally heavier. Consols refused to recover and realizations continued in home rails.

American issues and Canadian Pacific reacted on New York advances when the curb dealings were reached. The market for foreign securities had a checkered appearance. Austrian rentes were pressed for sale. Mining shares were steady and Rio Tinto closed with a net gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rubber and oil shares were under offer. Paris bourse irregular but Berlin showed firmness.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot 276 13s 9d; futures 277 10s. Market easy. Sales—Spot 250; futures 1400. Spot, off 3s 9d. Futures, off 5s. Best selected copper £28 5s, unchanged from last night's closing and Wednesday's closing. Pig tin ended quiet, spot £206, an advance of £1 from last night and Wednesday's closing. Futures £201, unchanged from last night's and Wednesday's closing. Spanish pig lead £18 10s, unchanged from last night's closing, but a recession of 1s 3d from Wednesday's closing. Spelter £26 5s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants were up 5d at 57s.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

NEW YORK—Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has purchased the entire \$250,000 preferred stock of common stock of Tampa Northern railroad.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled and cooler; probably showers tonight or Saturday; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, somewhat cooler; showers tonight and Saturday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Eastern sections are still under the influence of the high pressure area that has covered them for several days and is slowly moving out to sea. The pressure is high over the north Pacific coast and low in the upper Missouri valley and Minnesota. Temperatures have risen in New England and fallen in Colorado and Utah. There have been no general changes elsewhere but there is a tendency to warmer weather in central sections. Light to heavy rains have occurred in north central districts with scattered showers elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 80; 12 noon 82; 5 p. m. 80. Average temperature yesterday, 79.19-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 84; Portland, Me. 84; Buffalo 80; Albany 80; Nantucket 80; Boston 80; Washington 80; Philadelphia 80; St. Louis 80; Jacksonville 80; San Francisco 80.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rises 4:30; High water, 7:24; Sun. sets 7:24; 2:32 a. m.; 3:23 p. m. Length of day, 15:11.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Am. Chas. 1st p. d.	1	1	1	1
Am. Chas. 2nd p. d.	1	1	1	1
Am. B. & F. Co. p. d.	140	140	140	140
Am. Beet Sugar	74	74	74	74
Am. Can. p. d.	117	117	117	117
Am. Car. Fndry.	58	58	58	58
Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54
Am. H. & L. p. d.	25	25	25	25
Am. Ice	27	27	27	27
Am. Lined Oil	14	14	14	14
Am. Loco	44	44	44	44
Am. Loco p. d.	108	108	108	108
Am. Mfg. p. d.	86	86	86	86
Am. Nat. Bk. p. d.	108	108	108	108
Am. Nat. Bk. 2nd p. d.	87	87	87	87
Am. Sugar	130	130	130	130
Am. T. & T.	145	145	145	145
Am. Woolen p. d.	90	90	90	90
Anacosta	42	42	42	42
Assets Realiz. Co.	123	123	123	123
Atchafalaya	103	103	103	103
Atchafalaya p. d.	103	103	103	103
Atchafalaya 2nd p. d.	103	103	103	103
At Coast Line	140	140	140	140
Baldwin Loco	58	58	58	58
Balt. & Ohio	108	108	108	108
Beth Steel	37	37	37	37
Brooklyn Union	144	144	144	144
C. & N. W.	137	137	137	137
Ca. Pacific	267	267	267	267
Central Leather	27	27	27	27
Central Leather p. d.	94	94	94	94
Ches. & Ohio	81	81	81	81
Chino	33	33	33	33
Ch. & West. p. d.	34	34	34	34
Ch. M. & S. P.	105	105	105	105
Ch. & N. W.	137	137	137	137
Col. Fuel	31	31	31	31
Con. Gas	145	145	145	145
Con. Products	15	15	15	15
Con. Products p. d.	83	83	83	83
Denver	19	19	19	19
Denver p. d.	36	36	36	36
Erie	35	35	35	35
Erie 1st p. d.	53	53	53	53
Fed. Min. & S. Co.	21	21	21	21
Gen. Electric	180	180	180	180
Gen. Electric p. d.	74	74	74	74
Goldfield	4	4	4	4
Gr. Nor. p. d.	138	138	138	138
Gr. Nor. Ore	45	45	45	45
Guggenheim Ex. Co.	59	59	59	59
Harvester	121	121	121	121
Int. Met.	129	129	129	129
Int. Met. p. d.	21	21	21	21
Int. Met. 2nd p. d.	60	60	60	60
Int. Paper	16	16	16	16
Kan. City So.	25	25	25	25
Kan. & Tex.	27	27	27	27
Lehigh Valley	170	170	170	170
L. & N.	160	160	160	160
Mackay	88	88	88	88
May Company	79	79	79	79
May Company p. d.	107	107	107	107
Mex. Petroleum Co.	69	69	69	69
Miami	28	28	28	28
Missouri Pacific	37	37	37	37
N. & W. Co. p. d.	22	22	22	22
N. & W. Co. 2nd p. d.	59	59	59	59
N. Y. C. & H. R.	58	58	58	58
N. Y. Central	116	116	116	116
Norfolk & Western	115	115	115	115
North American	83	83	83	83
Norfolk & Western	123	123	123	123
Norfolk & Western p. d.	34	34	34	34
Pennsylvania	124	124	124	124
Peoples Gas	114	114	114	114
Pittsburgh Coal	94	94	94	94
Pittsburgh Coal p. d.	94	94	94	94
Pittsburgh Coal 2nd p. d.	103	103	103	103
Pittsburgh Coal 3rd p. d.	103	103	103	103
Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36
Ry. Steel Spring	36	36	36	36
Ry. Steel Spring p. d.	71	71	71	71
Reading	166	166	166	166
Republic Steel	28	28	28	28
Rock Island	51	51	51	51
Rock Island p. d.	51	51	51	51
Rock Island 2nd p. d.	24	24	24	24
Rock Island 3rd p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 4th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 5th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 6th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 7th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 8th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 9th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 10th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 11th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 12th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 13th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 14th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 15th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 16th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 17th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 18th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 19th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 20th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 21st p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 22nd p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 23rd p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 24th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 25th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 26th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 27th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 28th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 29th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 30th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 31st p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 32nd p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 33rd p. d.	13	13	13	13
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Rock Island 93rd p. d.	13	13	13	13
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Rock Island 95th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 96th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 97th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 98th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 99th p. d.	13	13	13	13
Rock Island 100th p. d.	13	13	13	13

LEHIGH VALLEY'S REPORT TO SHOW DIVIDEND EARNED

NEW YORK—Lehigh Valley's annual report for the year just closed will confirm the prediction that the dividend would be found to have been earned without reducing maintenance. In all probability final auditing will show that maintenance on both way and equipment ran from \$200,000 to \$300,000 ahead of 1911 while final surplus over 10 per cent on the \$800,000 stock may be expected to run into several hundred thousand dollars.

June earnings on the Lehigh were a trifle better than in the same month a year ago. The loss of practically two months of anthracite business, however, was too serious a matter to be made up within the past fiscal year, involving as it did an exceedingly heavy loss of revenue with comparatively little reduction of expenses.

Dividing the 11 months of the year for which earnings have been reported into the period before and after April 1, changes in gross and net have been as follows:

	Gross dec.	Net dec.
Nine months to April 1	\$1,731,000	\$273,308
May and June	2,482,048	2,067,370
Eleven months	742,900	2,340,738

It is apparent that while there had been a substantial increase in gross up to April 1—it was a little more than 6 per cent—there has been an actual decrease in net after taxes, due to about \$800,000 more spent on the property and increase of \$885,000 in transportation expenses.

Lehigh Valley has been favored by a decrease in charges and by some improvement in investment income. No dividends have been declared by Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and there is no indication that any will be declared.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str. Franconia, from Liverpool, with 602 bgs bananas, 121 cs onions.

Str. Bellavente, from Port Antonio, with 24,705 stems bananas, 5 bbls limes, 3 chms lime juice, for United Fruit Company

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ALLIANCE AGITATION IS ENDED BY FRENCH PREMIER'S REMARKS

M. Poincare Praises Free Friendship and Bonds of Goodwill With Britain as Suitable to Both Nations

CHANGE UNSOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The speech recently made in the Chamber by the premier, M. Poincare, in the course of the debate on French foreign relations, was of such an optimistic character as practically to put an end to the agitation which has been going on in the French and English press with the idea of the conversion of the present entente into a formal alliance.

The minister regards the present arrangement between the three powers forming the triple entente as quite satisfactory. He also considers the entente with England, which was based on friendship between the two countries, as efficient in its present form, no further formal alliance being, in his opinion, needed.

Attitude Is Correct

With Germany the attitude of France remained loyal and correct. Certain matters arising on the Moroccan treaty remained to be settled, but these would be approached by France in all good faith, and if an agreement by mutual discussion was impossible, there still remained provision in the treaty for submitting all unsettled questions to arbitration, and by which means they could be sure of getting the matter settled.

The premier went on to say that the relations of France with Russia and England had never been better. The three governments remained in permanent touch and exchanged views in entire confidence on all international questions. Her alliance with Russia, consecrated by positive agreements and by the test of time, found its application at every point of the globe to the advantage of both countries. It was not directed against any power and it allowed the two governments to combine their diplomatic action for safeguarding their respective interests and for the maintenance of peace.

It was the same with the entente with England. The press had recently discussed the question of transforming this entente into an alliance. Opinions differed on both sides of the channel, but the two governments had not taken part in the debate.

Opinion Is Guarantee

Failing a parchment bond, the entente cordiale had on its side the guarantee of the immense majority of favorable opinion in both countries. It left both countries their entire freedom of action, but it also facilitated daily the settlement of many current affairs and the finding of solutions in accord with general political problems. Then it contributed to the maintenance of the European equilibrium without anybody being able to take umbrage at any of its acts or intentions. Consequently, whilst France's independence was not sacrificed in any measure, her diplomacy found in the system of friendships and alliances—as also did the two friendly and allied nations—precious elements of success. It was, however, in themselves that the real force lay. Their friendship was only sought in proportion to their value in the world, and this value depended on themselves, on their military power and that union between Frenchmen to which M. Mollevoys had just appealed.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE HAS NEW CLUB HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—For some time past the students at Melbourne University have felt the need of a large enough room or hall where clubs and societies could hold their meetings. Up to the present the meetings have been held wherever it was possible to provide room for them. In consequence of this the Students Representative Council organized a deputation to the government, who granted a sum of £2000 for the purpose of transforming what was once the conservatorium of music into a clubhouse for the students' use.

The work has now reached completion and the university is provided with club rooms for the various societies, reading and refreshment rooms. Membership is open to members of the University Council, professors, lecturers, members of the office staff, as well as to present and past students.

BERESFORD ATTACK ON NAVAL POLICY IS APPEAL TO NATION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In a statement which he has issued to the press, Lord Charles Beresford, whom, rightly or wrongly, the British public is accustomed to regard as its greatest sailor, while approving the action of the admiralty in concentrating British naval forces in home waters to meet the German menace, deprecates the abandonment of the Mediterranean, and argues that the necessity for the withdrawal of the British fleet from that sea proves that the naval policy of the last 10 years has failed to provide for the needs of the empire.

The time has come, he says, for the nation to decide, and that quickly, whether or not they will permit the weakening of breaking point of what is the main link in the defense of the empire. Either they must be ready to maintain the naval supremacy of Great Britain, or else they must resign their naval supremacy, give up the keys of the strategic center of the empire and rely upon a system of alliances which has always proved disastrous in the past, and which will prove equally fatal in the future. This, he adds, is the course which the government has actually adopted.

Lord Charles instances several directions in which the British navy is sadly deficient. Squadrons which protected British interests in every part of the world have either been withdrawn or greatly weakened. Six out of the 13 naval bases abroad have been dismantled, while the garrisons of the remaining seven stations have been reduced, their armament decreased and their stores sold. Where there were once some 60 cruisers for the protection of the trade routes, there are now no more than about 20.

The increase in the size of warships has rendered the docking accommodation totally inadequate. Last but not least, the fleet is so short of men that it is often found impossible to recommission a ship without taking a crew which is entitled to an interval of leave. The perpetual shifting of the men from ship to ship and the depriving them of their legitimate leave creates discontent, and, although the government has stated the number of the personnel to be adequate, there are, according to Lord Charles, at least 20,000 men short of requirements.

MUCH READ INTO THE MEETING OF CZAR AND KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—A good deal of significance has naturally been attached to the meeting of the Kaiser and Czar in the Finnish waters. The visit is really a return visit of that to the Kaiser at Potsdam in 1910, and may be considered a combination of politics and pleasure.

In spite of the usual demerits which followed the first announcement of the meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar, the Austrian paper the Politische Correspondenz, published a special issue in which it announced that the two sovereigns would meet in the Finnish skerries on or about July 3. This was followed in Berlin by a semi-official statement that the Emperor would be accompanied by the imperial chancellor.

The press denials of the imperial meeting alternated with assurances of its non-political character, but in view of the situation that has been created by the Turco-Italian conflict in the Mediterranean, of the rumors current of the ceding by Italy to Germany of an island in the Aegean, as well as the announcement of the presence of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg at the interview, all lent to the event a strong political color.

BROWNING'S WORK GIVEN IN MATINEE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In connection with the Browning centenary Miss Ella Erskine is giving a series of matinees throughout the country of the poet's work. The first and trial performance was given at the Browning hall, York street, Walworth road, in which building, formerly a Congregational church, the poet was christened. It is now a settlement, a center of many activities, and its doors are open to all.

On the Browning evening the hall was full and there could be no doubt of the appreciation of the audience, mostly a working class one. The entertainment was very good and consisted of recitations, and the acting by Miss Erskine of "Andrea del Sarto" and "In a Balcony." There was singing by Miss Joan Manners and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" was recited by Walter Pearce.

ORE SENT FROM ZEEHAN

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The output of ore from the Zeehan district of the west coast for the quarter ended March 31 was 20,211 tons, net value £62,231. This was made up of lead ores 20,164 tons, value £56,546, and tin oxide 47 tons, value £56,885. The number of men employed in mining in the district totaled 112.

HORSES OF MANY COUNTRIES COMPETE IN OLYMPIA SHOW



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Miss Mona Dunn's stables at international show which have borne out the appearance of ancient English village

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The international horse show which has come to be looked upon as one of the most interesting events of the London season has attracted numbers of visitors to Olympia. Olympia itself has been worthy of a visit, if for no other purpose than to admire the magical way in which its usual bare appearance has been transformed into a palace of flowers. The decorations, too, have excited wonderment, and, as at last year's show, the practice of turning stables into luxurious dwellings has been followed.

Miss Mona Dunn's horses have been stabled in an old English village while Walter Winans has had his horses on

either side of passages which have reminded the visitor of the corridors of some palatial hotel. The show has kept up its international character, the United States, Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Austria and Holland being represented. The first winner in the first day's important contests was a Potsdam guardsman Lieut. E. D. Fugger, regiment des gardes du corps.

The King's horses at the show have been representative of four types: the Highland pony Skerryvore, the Woodland Queen, a magnificent example of the old fashioned type of Yorkshire coach horse, the state black horses from Buckingham palace and the Hanoverian cream ponies, only used on state occasions.

ELECTRIC WAVE MACHINE GAINS NOTICE IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Count Arco is well known as having done much to assist in the development of wireless telegraphy and telephony.

During the last 18 months the count has been actively engaged in working out a new and practical invention, which has proved a success. The invention consists of an alternating-current machine for the direct production of electric waves, and the principal feature of the invention is the small cost of the manufacture and up-keep, as well as the comparatively simple design of this interesting invention.

The count carried out some experiments in Neuen recently, when he connected the machine with a moderately sized "antenna" and was able to immediately obtain excellent communication with the imperial postal station at Norddeich, some 380 miles away. The success of this new invention has attracted considerable attention in Berlin, and the count took the machine with him when he left for London recently, with the object of exhibiting it to the delegates of the International Wireless Telegraphy Congress.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOWS ACTIVITY IN HER COMMERCE

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars of the overseas trade of the state for one month of the year have been supplied by the customs department and though the season has practically closed for the export of certain lines of produce the figures indicate continued activity in both inward and outward commerce. The total trade for the month was valued at £1,075,592—exports £683,502 and imports £412,090.

The particulars relating to the export of wheat show that holders are not disposed to sell freely, the shipments for the month totalling only 43,385 bushels, as compared with 3,139,605 bushels despatched in April, 1911.

The value of the chief items of export were: Wheat and flour £282,743, ore and concentrates £189,513, copper £45,625, silver £33,630, wool £29,353, skins and hides £25,235 fresh fruit £17,617, lead £5800 and tallow £4117. The total value of the imports was made up as follows: From United Kingdom £235,651, other English possessions £37,237 foreign countries £139,202.

NEW QUEENSLAND HOUSE WILL MEET

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—It is expected that the Queensland Parliament will meet July 9. The more liberal provisions of the agricultural bank act have had a marked effect on the business of the bank. The demand for advances has been so great that a further sum of £50,000 had to be made available to the trustees a short time ago.

PROGRAM OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR FRANCE DEPENDENT ON COST

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The minister of public works has now made known in detail the government's program with regard to the national public works to be undertaken in the country.

These consist primarily of four new canals: 1 the northeast canal, 2 a lateral canal running to the Loire, 3 a canal joining the Loire with the Rhone and 4 a canal joining the Loire with the Garonne. They include in addition the construction of the port of Paris and the deepening of the Seine as far as Rouen, also the reconstruction of the Bery canal, the canal from Bordeaux to Montauban and that from Moulins to Saucoups. The total estimated cost of carrying out these works exceeds £2,000,000,000.

The main question to be considered, the minister said, was where the money was to come from. Many proposals had been made and considered. It had been strongly recommended that most of these works should be given to private enterprise, supported by a government guarantee of interest extending over a period of years, but the minister himself was opposed to this plan on the ground that it was not just to make the present generation pay for work by which the future generations would be the principal gainers.

The minister then discussed the different methods by which the work might be carried out, but concluded by saying that he had come to the opinion that the safest and most expeditious manner in the long run of dealing with the matter was to study one by one the various enterprises in conjunction with the financial plan most convenient and available. He was of opinion that it would be much more satisfactory that the national savings of the country should be invested in works of this character than that large amounts of capital should be diverted to foreign enterprises as at the present time.

MOROCCO OPENS AS A MARKET AND GERMANS PROFIT

(Special to the Monitor)
TANGIER, Morocco.—The occupation by the French of the Casablanca and Shawia districts has given opportunity for the development of trade and for the introduction of foreign imports. German activity in this direction has been marked.

German firms have found it lucrative to send agents and travelers to the Moroccan towns who have booked considerable orders in a short time. The French are scrupulously adhering to the policy of the open door with the result that every country can introduce merchandise freely.

Though British manufacturers have not been in the forefront of this trade movement, a scheme is afoot by which British exports will be brought to the notice of buyers by means of a small permanent exhibition, in charge of an agent, assisted by local travelers fitted for their posts by a knowledge of the language and of the country. If this plan should prove successful it is probable that other exhibitions will be organized and established in other Moroccan towns.

EMBASSY STORY NOT CREDITED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland.—The rumor which has been current of late in certain quarters that the German legation in Berne would be elevated to the rank of an embassy on account of the coming visit of the German Emperor, is not credited by the Bund, the largest daily paper of Berne. This paper points out that the advantage to Switzerland would be counterbalanced by the extra expenditure to the federal council which an embassy would entail.

ABORS MADE INTO FRIENDS BY BRITISH FORCE AND TACT

(Special to the Monitor)
'CALCUTTA, India.—The final scenes in the drama which opened in March, 1911, with the treacherous attack on the British political officer by Abors on the northeastern frontier, have now come to a close and the expeditionary force has disbanded after spending some six months in the Abor country.

The expedition has been very successful from every point of view, and by capturing the actual assailants it has demonstrated to the Abors that the British government is able to deal with offenders against the law, even though they may retreat to what were considered the impregnable fortresses of the hills.

This lesson was very necessary, for during the past three or four years the Abors have interfered on several occasions with peoples living within the British frontier, and owing to lack of punishment had adopted an attitude which made them very undesirable neighbors. The necessary object lesson has now been given, however, and the campaign was conducted throughout with a view to establishing future good relations, several opportunities of administering severe punishment being allowed to pass and the result is that the various Abor tribes are now inclined to be very friendly to the British government, assuring well for the future.

EVER GREATER UNITY IS EXPECTED IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG.—Publicity has recently been given in the newspapers published in the Orient, both American and English, to the prophecy that in the future it may be almost immediately or it may not be for years—China, as constituted, will be disrupted, and that a kingdom will be formed in north China, while the south will adhere to the republican principles already adopted.

This prophecy is based on certain tendencies which are declared to be apparent to the most casual observer, and the old-time jealousies and differences between the north and the south are quoted as conclusive evidence of the disruptive influences at work. It is said that the north yearns for a king in the person of a descendant of the Ming monarchs or in the person of the descendant of Confucius. Some go so far as to declare that Yuan Shih Kai himself is anxious to secure the purple.

These are no new notions. It must be admitted that there is a royalist sentiment in China, but that is not surprising. The same thing is found in such an old-established republic as France. In the much younger republic of Portugal the deposed house of Braganza has many adherents, yet no one seriously imagines that the France of today is ready to receive a monarch of its own, nor does any one believe that the Iberian republic is any less stable now than it was in the days of its inauguration. As the Chinese have been ruled by kings and emperors for centuries, it need occasion little surprise if the feeling of veneration for the throne should persist to a considerable extent. In that respect the Chinese would find themselves in the good company of sections of the people of France and sections of the people of Portugal.

No Revision Expected

But it is safe to say that though China has as it were only just embraced the principles of republicanism and it may be has not properly assimilated these principles, yet there is distinctly less likelihood of a reversion to monarchy in that great land than there was in France or Portugal at the same period of their republican history.

The explanation is simple. The characteristic apathy which leads the masses of China to accept existing conditions as a matter of course and which led them passively to acquiesce in the establishment of a republic proves that there is no ardent sentiment of loyalty.

DR. BODE CLAIMS REMBRANDT IS GENUINE WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The Zeitschrift fur Bildende Kunst publishes a letter from Dr. Bode, the director general of the Royal Museums in Berlin, in which the doctor claims to be the possessor of an undiscovered Rembrandt.

It appears that a short while ago Herr Julius Bohler of Munich acquired for an insignificant sum at a London auction a copy of the picture known as "Rembrandt's Father," which hangs in one of the London picture galleries. After having been cleaned in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum by Professor Hauser, the monogram of the painter was discovered. Dr. Bode believes that the picture in London is but a clever reproduction of Rembrandt's original work.

HANSA LEAGUE'S WORK DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—At the annual meeting of the Hansa League, opened a few years ago to promote the interests of German trade and industry, it was reported that 2000 large gatherings had been held in all parts of the empire during 1911, and that numerous lectures had been organized.

The director-general, Dr. Waldschmidt, urged the usefulness of providing young men with opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of commercial subjects. He also said that it would be very much to the benefit of Germany if German diplomatic representatives in foreign countries would not consider it derogatory to further the interests of German commerce in those countries.

to the deposed monarch or any other possible monarch dominating the people; and as the educated men of today are largely in favor of the new regime, in spite of whatever personal jealousies they may cherish, the possibilities of a return to the monarchical form of government are therefore very remote.

China, indeed, was never more united than it is today under the provisional republican government with Yuan Shih Kai as its President. The old time jealousies, differences and prejudices which tended to keep separate the people of the different provinces, still exist, but they have been worn down almost to extinction under the unifying influences at work prior to and during the revolution.

Reformers hailed from every province, heroes were not in the monopoly of any province, and as the men in different parts of the empire worked for a common cause, they have achieved a greater success than the most sanguine could have anticipated, and a national conception has been formed which should, in course of time weld the heterogeneous peoples into a nation imbued with the common aims and love of the fatherland that are characteristics of the other great countries of the world.

Yuan Unites Sections

This unity, with all its hopes for the future, is demonstrated by existing conditions. Yuan Shih Kai is a northerner. Yet he has the sympathy and support of the men from the South. Who are the chief men of his government? Why the nimble-witted and clever men from the southern provinces? This combination of north and south, for Yuan Shih Kai carries northern opinion with him, is the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and the solidarity of the Chinese people under the rainbow banner of the republic.

Rumors of divisions may safely be discounted and once the necessary foreign loan has been obtained and the republic recognized, China may be expected to surprise the world still more than she did at the revolution, by the capable manner in which she proceeds to the task of setting her house in order, a big undertaking and one fraught with innumerable difficulties, but an undertaking which should not be beyond the capabilities of the men who brought the republic into being and who have steered the ship of state through stormy waters with conspicuous success.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY COPARTNERSHIP GIVES HIGH PROMISE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At the annual general meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers held recently at the United States institution at Whitehall, R. G. Shadbolt in his presidential address spoke of the prevailing labor unrest, and stated as his opinion that copartnership was the cure for it.

"It is very unlikely," he said, "that any one remedy or set of remedies would be found generally efficacious, but fortunately they were not without practical illustration of methods whereby the worker and capital interests might be more nearly assimilated, and among the various ideas put to practical test, none had given such promise as, or achieved greater success in a comparatively short time than copartnership."

The gas industry, he continued, owing to the foresight of Lord Liversey, took first place in the extent to which it had adopted copartnership in this country, and herein lay its opportunity of giving a definite lead to other industries, and thereby materially assisting in solving one of the most acute problems of modern times.

QUEENSLAND LINES PAY MORE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The railway traffic earnings for April were £45,803 greater than in April last year.

The Latin-American Page OF THE Christian Science Monitor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

is steadily improving. Not only does its news service cover every important center in Central and South America, but as well the minor sections and cities where constructive effort is being made. Get Tuesday's issue of THE MONITOR and see how strong a feature the Latin-American page is.

THE HOME FORUM

INTERNATIONALISM IN SPEECH

THE changes of meaning which words undergo in passing from one language to another, and the fact that certain ideas find their exact expression in a word in one language without any true counterpart in another, prompts Professor Trench in his work on the study of words, to ask whether the saying, "By thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words thou shalt be condemned," has not a deeper application than we have discerned. He seems to feel that the word, as declaring the thinking of a people as of an individual, reveals what that people is. He cites for example the word club, which in the meaning of a society has no counterpart in other languages and has been adopted bodily in French and German. This free association of people in intimate fellowship he thinks peculiarly an English idea, as folk in other countries had not at first the freedom to gather themselves as they liked for what purposes they chose without being under more or less observation from the authorities. This association for mere purposes of personal pleasure or profit on a perfectly equal footing of all the members is more or less a distinctly democratic idea. A society, association, alliance, or circle, as they have it in Italy, is not exactly what is meant by a club as the word is used in England and America. Circolo, the Italian term, is perhaps near it, yet even this hints a center and a circumference; while the club is truly democratic—at least within itself.

This use of English words by French and German people as English speaking people have adopted words from other languages has come about chiefly in the present generation. Even now it is unusual to find an English word frankly adopted by the French without modification and also Gallicized in pronunciation

as many French words are Anglicized. Yet English must as time goes on give more and more of its words to other languages.

It is interesting to note that the Low German speech, as it is called, is nearer in name form to English than the High German. The Low German was, of course, more allied to the Anglo-Saxon, which was the foundation of English. The diminutive or endearing termination "ling" for example, is used in Low German, as distinguished from the more common "chen" in High German. So English has birdling, darling, duckling, etc. Of course it has the chen, too, in the form of kin—lambkin, taken from the Danish.

Very remarkable meanings glimmer on the thought of one who studies his native tongue to note what it owes to some language which is considered a "foreign" tongue. If nothing human is alien to the real citizen of the world, is any speech indeed foreign? And is not the world language like to be, as English already to a large degree is, a composite of all that is best and most forceful, most delicately discriminating, most lofty in thought, in all the languages? For oneness of thought must make more and more for oneness of expression.

His Idea

"This story proves the falsity of the theory of teaching children words without meaning," says a teacher quoted in the New York Post. "I visited a school where the teacher was giving words to her pupils to be pronounced, spelled and defined. One boy was given the word 'ferment.' 'It means to work,' said the boy. 'All right,' said the teacher, 'please give me a sentence.' This was the sentence: 'I would rather play outdoors than ferment in the school.'"

Law and Order

THE Anglo-Saxon race, from which we inherit so much that is valuable in our character as well as in our institutions, has been remarkable in all its history for a love of law and order. I but repeat the language of the supreme court of the United States when I say that "in this country the law is supreme." No man is so high as to be above the law. No officer of the government may disregard it with impunity. To this inborn and native regard for law, a governing power, we are largely indebted for the wonderful success and prosperity of our people, for the security of our rights.—Samuel F. Miller.

Ancient History of Flowers

The Mayflower, with her little rosy feet,
Ran out to meet the spring, all sweet and shy.

Blue Violets in the meadow had their seat,
Where they could see their home, the azure sky.

The Windflower was a wandering child
of air,
She came upon the soft wind from the south;
She had fine garments given her to wear,
In color like a seashell's curling mouth.

A country lass that never dared look up,
The Trillium in the shadow chose to grow.

The Dandelion and the Buttercup
Were touched by Midas' finger long ago.

The Primrose slipped away from moonlight land,
All faint and wan, delicious with the dew,
And would not open till a moonbeam spanned
The evening dusk, and tender kisses threw.

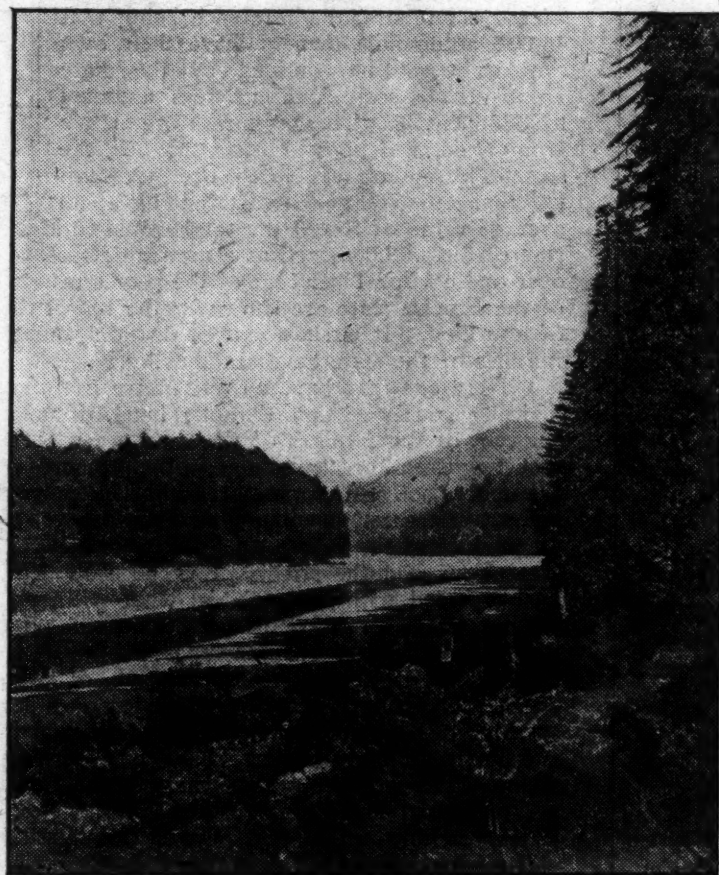
The Water-lily was a naiad's child;
The Blindweed was a wanderer pale and worn;
The pleading Rose, upon the bramble wild,
A captive maiden looking forth forlorn.

The red Lobelia lit a fire, and flung
The embers all around a shady dell;
The Daisy had a gypsy's crafty tongue,
And youthful fortunes glibly would she tell!

The Asters were a shower of stars that fell
Amid the dimness of an autumn night.
Witch-hazel woke, and cheerily cried,
"All's well!"
And met with smiles the dull November light.

—Edith M. Thomas.

FAMOUS TREES IN WILD STATE



(Courtesy Willis Linn Jepson)
VIEW OF EEL RIVER AND MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA

TO the easterner the mention of the redwoods of California brings up a thought of gallant trees shut up like prisoners in reservations to preserve their splendor as curiosities. But to study Dr. Jepson's book on the "Silva of California" opens one's eyes to the fact that the redwood is a widespread growth and may be found in many parts of the Pacific coast country, though the most splendid forests or groves of them are now in preserves.

On both sides of the Eel river, for example, as shown in the cut, the redwood, or Sequoia sempervirens, is found covering the mountain slopes, descending to the river banks and even growing on an island flat in the midst of the stream.

HAPPINESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROBABLY the quota of one's life turns from it, but his resignation is bitter in an apathy that refuses to be roused to hopefulness with any moment's glitter. He remembers that Jesus said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation," and his own life seems to verify this declaration.

In Christian Science the teaching that happiness is normal and natural and can be attained now in the present experience of each and all gives the disciple courage to begin anew, and to turn his face in the direction he would go. If Jesus said there was tribulation in the world, he hastened to add that he had overcome the world, and, because he had overcome, men might have peace in his example. He taught, not that inharmonious, lack, sickness, sin and death were real, but that it was an ignorant sense of life or God which the true sense or understanding could destroy, and he illustrated his words in visible demonstration. It was this "overcoming" of the human ignorance of spiritual law which was to free men, bringing peace to the weary and heavy laden, and he promised that

those who overcame should inherit all things.

So the true Christian, instead of bowing beneath the crushing load of this world's evil and trying to grasp at reeds of happiness that shake with every wind, turns resolutely to God and His spiritual good and declares for its alone existence. He will not credit the evil about him with the dignity and insurmountability of life, but realizes that since it lacks God for its support, it lacks life or reality and can and must be destroyed in his consciousness. This is his heaven "within," a spiritual perception that yields neither in bitterness nor humility to the prince of this world, but allows its slams to have nothing in him.

In Science and Health, p. 57, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love," indicating that spiritual perception alone is capable of reaching beneath sense evidence and disputing it with its higher spiritual-law. Hence happiness becomes legitimate, demonstrable, permanent, which the moth and rust and thief of material circumstance cannot break through and steal. It is as immutable as the fact that twice two equals four, a forever truth which no man taketh from you. The displacement in his consciousness of the belief and suffering from evil to the peace of spiritual understanding seems no more difficult to account for than the displacement of any erroneous belief, be it mathematical, physical or spiritual, with the truth. Jesus said "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," free from the bondage of ignorance into the liberty which right knowledge must inevitably confer.

Country Boys Helped

In 10 years nearly 1000 boys have received instruction at the Berry school, in Rome, Ga., and they are making their influence felt in their communities. Better homes, cleaner houses, larger crops, higher moral life—these tell the story.

The Berry school is an institution for poor boys who have character, ability and purpose, and its aim is to develop efficient Christian citizenship by affording to worthy boys and young men of limited means from the rural districts an opportunity to earn an education in which are combined mental, moral and industrial training. No city boys are taken; the school is not a trade school, nor is it intended for those who can afford to attend more expensive institutions, but it is for those of small means who are ambitious to make the most of their opportunities and are willing to work for their education.

The purpose of the school is "Under Christian influence, to train for the efficient service to their homes and communities as citizens and homemakers the poor boys and girls of the mountains and rural districts of the South." The school draws its students from a large area embracing parts of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and also from the Carolinas, Virginia and Kentucky.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A great man attains his normal condition only through the inspiration of one great idea.—Hawthorne.

The vast bulk of men are required to discharge the homely duties of life; and they have less need of genius than of industry and enterprise. Young men should observe that those who take the honors and emoluments of mechanical crafts, of commerce and of professional life, are rather distinguished for a sound judgment and a close application than for a brilliant genius.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Cedars of Lebanon Like Oaks

Very carefully enclosed and guarded are the 200 remaining cedars of Lebanon, those famous trees that once clothed all the sides of the Syrian mountain. So tall and beautiful were they in comparison with the trees of Palestine that the Hebrew writers celebrated them with extraordinary praise, and from the earliest times their soft white wood was the glory of Jewish architecture. They were used in Solomon's temple, and in its successor, and also in the church that Constantine built at Jerusalem.

The surviving trees are called by the Arabs the "trees of God," and under their wide-spreading branches the clergy of the Greek church occasionally celebrate mass.

Several of the trees in the grove are over 1500 years old and have a height of 100 feet and a circumference of 50. In appearance they more resemble the aged larch or the majestic oak than the cedar that is known in America.—Harpers Weekly.

Truth scarce ever yet carried it by vote anywhere at its first appearance; new opinions are always suspected and usually opposed, without any other reason but because they are not already common.—Locke.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

His Sleepy Guest

A funny little story is told of Brahms and Liszt, two great musicians. When Brahms was a boy he walked a long distance to see Liszt, lacking money for travel. When he arrived at the master's house he was in need of food and drink, but Liszt, in order to be as good to him as possible, started out at once to play for him instead of caring for his creature comforts. Poor Brahms, hungry, went to sleep while Liszt was playing. When Liszt saw this he shut the piano with a bang and never was very friendly to the young composer.

Game of Knights

Knights should be played on soft turf, as it consists in two players endeavoring to pull each other from the shoulders of two more players who carry them and who are thence called horses. The knight who can manage to unhorse his opponent is the victor. In playing this rough game care should be taken to avoid all hard or stony places. This pastime was known to the ancient Greeks under the name of hippos.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of footwear?

ANSWER TO WEDNESDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Shad.

Can the eye of the needle see the point?—Dallas News.

GLANCE AT SOME BIBLE PLANTS

DR. JOHN BALFOUR, the eminent Scotch botanist, published in 1866 a little book called "Plants of the Bible," which is interesting to students of the Scriptures. We learn, for example, that the lily of the field which Jesus used to point a parable is not the white flower, as it is often conceived to be, but a blossom of brilliant scarlet. Dr. Balfour brings out the meaning of the parable in another way, besides noting the splendid color of the flower, which made it a suitable object for comparison with a monarch's gorgeous estate; for when examined under the microscope the texture of this blossom is even more delicate, exquisitely wrought than it appeared otherwise.

The flower's leaves are seen to be composed of beautiful honeycomb-like cells in which the coloring water is formed and stored. It exceeds in beauty any texture which might be seen in a king's robes, which if examined under the microscope would look less beautiful rather than more so. Nearness lends enchantment to the things that are truly lovely. Dr. Balfour cites one who names this lily the chalcidionium or scarlet Martagon lily. Gray, however, gives these two as distinct flowers, the Martagon being the flower known as Turk's Cap of Europe. The chalcidionium is given by Gray to Palestine and the east.

Mint, anise and cummin were all small garden plants. They are used in the rebuke to the Pharisees by Jesus, because they were so small and unimportant, yet the meticulous painstaking of the Pharisees law required even these inconspicuous plants to be tithed. Anise is the plant known in Europe as dill. The plant is aromatic and resembles fennel. It was used in culinary and other ways.

Isaiah mentions the cultivation of cummin (xxviii. 25, 27), which has to be handled carefully that the single seeded fruit shall not be crushed and the oil thus wasted. It is easily separated by a light shake—or, as he says, beaten out with a rod or light instrument—whereas a cart wheel would crush and so spoil it.

Mint was used in ancient days as a condiment much as it is used today with lamb. Pliny mentions it. One commentator thinks that this may have been one of the bitter herbs eaten by the Israelites with the paschal lamb.

The fig is a curious plant, known well, of course, today in Europe and the east. The berry-like receptacle which seems to be a fruit is really a case or receptacle which conceals the flowers. Both the fertile and non-fertile flowers are borne together on the inside lining of this receptacle and when the flowers have gone to seed the fig is ripe. The fig was a native of the east and transported thence to Europe. Caprifico is the wild fig known in Italy. This is the first tree mentioned by name in the Bible.

The fig tree has several periods of fruit bearing in the year—early fruits in spring and then a more mature crop in summer and winter. This perhaps explains the parable of the withered fig tree. The tree was in full leaf, and though it was "not yet the time of figs," as the story says, it might have been expected that some early figs would be found. But as there was no appearance of the fruit Jesus used the tree to point his lesson. The fig is used in the Bible as a type of the prosperity of a nation.

Dr. Wiley informs us that nothing shrinks so rapidly as ham, but the Milwaukee Sentinel is impressed with the idea that the shrinkage of ham is as nothing compared to the shrinkage of the bank account when one buys ham.—Buffalo Commercial.

Inquiry

OUR fleshly reasonings ensnare us. These make us say heavy, sad, pleasant, easy . . . If thou wilt seek, seek to know the mind of God in all that chain of Providence whereby God brought thee thither . . . and then tell me whether there be not some glorious and high meaning in all this above what thou hast yet attained? And laying aside thy fleshly reason, seek of the Lord to teach thee what that is; and He will do it.—Oliver Cromwell.

"Every Man His Own Boswell"

One of the devices of journalism nowadays is to offer a prize for the best written account of a personal experience of some specified type. Therefore one is constantly running across some story of human interest, as the phrase is, which gives a clear glimpse of the everyday life of men and women of the land such as once made the books of great novelists famous. The novelist was accounted great because he could show one half the world how the other half lived by telling what people could not say for themselves. Nowadays "every man his own Boswell" is growing to be the rule, and thousands can write of their own experiences clearly and with convincing charm where one wrote formerly. The daily press has become the human document which supplies the demand for tales of adventure and romance, and perhaps this explains why no writers rise to the place of high esteem for dealing in fiction which a few older writers held, since unknown journalists and magazine makers are giving so much that is of thrilling interest and sometimes of worth, the color of which is not wholly dependent on powers of invention. Now that autobiography is added to the work of journalism to the degree that obtains today, there is likely soon to be nothing left to be said by formal writers of novels.

THOREAU'S QUEST FOR CHARACTER

COMPARING the love of nature which Thoreau exemplifies with that of her modern admirers, a writer in the New York Post finds that there is a wide gulf between the two, saying that "the sober and solemn mystery of nature" evoked in Thoreau awe rather than the latter-day curiosity and somewhat cheap desire for intimacy. Today nature is commonly wooed as if she were a coquette. Thoreau on the other hand, found that his "truest, serenest moments are too still for emotion; they have woeless feet"; and it is unfair to assert that he wrote his books "to purchase silence with."

The Puritan earnestness of Thoreau manifested itself in an esteem for character and will. "Only character can command our reverent love," it is all mysteries in itself. It may be that "All's right with the world," as most of our nature-lovers are echoing every day, but it certainly was not so in Thoreau's world. A thousand nameless sins hovered over him wherever he went, and made him yearn more eagerly every day for an erectness and innocence, towards which he must strive unceasingly, but which in the end could come only if he were one of the elect—"no man knoweth in what hour his life may come." His life was thus an endless

quest for character. He yearned to attain serene purity and wisdom; he did not yearn for indestructible cameras and wells of ink.

The difference in kind, then, between Thoreau and the nature-lover of today seems to me to lie in the fact that Thoreau's view of life was genuinely imaginative, sincerely idealistic, whereas the view of life that one finds in the typical nature-writing of the twentieth century is shallow and sentimental.

Real Courtesy

It was funny to see; but it was fine; I laughed, but I admired the man. I knew he was a gentleman.

When the phone bell rang and he put the receiver to his ear, he heard the voice of a lady. But she was miles away; why should he lift his hat? He wouldn't have done so if he had stopped to think. But it is the thing that we do without thinking which often shows just what we are. He was accustomed to treat a lady with courtesy. And when he heard a lady's voice, though she was far away and couldn't see him, off came his hat! It was like a boy's whistling—it did itself.—The Rev. Frank T. Bayley in Congregationalist.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 5, 1912

New Orleans and Commission Rule

IN NEW ORLEANS as in some other cities that are, generally speaking, favorably disposed toward the commission form of government, questions that are foreign to the main proposition have been permitted to come into the discussion and to divide those sincerely desirous of reform in municipal administration. Numerous differences have arisen with regard to the various propositions put forward with the idea of strengthening the commission bill now before the Legislature. Last week a substitute measure was filed which differed from the original bill in that it eliminated the preferential ballot and non-partizan vote. It appears to be intended to simplify matters by amending the present city charter so that commission government may be secured by the shortest possible cut, and as free from incumbrances as possible. The party that would load down the commission bill with provisions for various attachments, however, is not content with the simplified method, and those who might obtain commission government by withdrawing their demand for the referendum seemed at last accounts to be ready to risk the failure of the whole movement rather than yield.

The question of adopting commission government, or of adopting some particular form of commission government, must properly and necessarily be left entirely to the interested community. Nobody can legitimately dispute the right of each community in the country to settle its local affairs in its own way. But it is impossible to refrain from expressing regret that communities which would be greatly benefited by the adoption of the simpler form of municipal government and that are, in fact, desirous of adopting it, are deterred from doing so because they are not permitted to adopt it without adornment, embellishment or complication of any kind.

New Orleans is only one of many cities that would be glad to have commission government installed, as for instance, Galveston obtained it, but since the first and one of the most successful commission governments was inaugurated there have been numerous amendments and additions to the system until some of the communities burdened by experiments and radical innovations would gladly return to the old form of administration. Commission government, stripped of all accessories, is perhaps the most direct, the most businesslike, the most democratic form of local government possible. It appeals to common sense everywhere. When it is employed as a vehicle to carry into operation fads, fancies and frills in municipal government, however, sober-minded people balk on the time-honored theory that it is safer to cling to old methods of administering public affairs whose defects are known and discounted than to fly to others that are fraught with unknown possibilities.

"To be, not to seem," is proposed as a motto for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This sounds excellent, and political parties could only improve upon it by making it read: "To be, not to have been."

Taking a Backward Step

THERE appears to be some difference of opinion with regard to the present status of the tariff board. One account has it that this body went out of existence last Saturday with the close of the fiscal year; another that it still exists and may be carried along upon unexpended appropriations for at least another month. However, even though some technicality might be made to operate in its favor, the fact remains that no provision is made for it in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill, an omission taken by its friends, and undoubtedly intended by the House, to mean its legislative elimination. Those composing the board called at the White House to take farewell of the President. It was assumed by them that their tenure had been cut short. They have, indeed, been looking to dismissal for some time, the attitude of the Democratic majority of the House being plainly hostile to the body notwithstanding that of its five members two were Democrats, and notwithstanding, also, that the board was created in response largely to a Democratic demand for a businesslike revision of the tariff.

Almost from the beginning of his administration President Taft has favored the idea of basing tariff legislation upon data obtained by a competent body of experts through a thorough inquiry at home and abroad into conditions affecting production. He became especially favorable to the establishment of a non-partizan and non-legislative tariff board or commission after the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. He advocated a permanent commission that would keep constantly in touch with international industrial conditions and report to the executive at regular intervals such changes in these conditions as might make a downward or upward revision of the schedules desirable in the interest of American labor and American trade. Finding that the country, or that Congress, was not willing to go quite so far, he advocated, and finally succeeded in obtaining, authority for the creation of a tariff board, a body of a more temporary and tentative character. This board has not given entire satisfaction, it is true, either to the friends of a high or a low tariff, but it has given evidence of its ability to be most serviceable in all future tariff legislation. It has demonstrated the possibility, the actual practicability, of non-partizan tariff revision. Its existence and its accomplishments to date have given encouragement to the growing element among the thinking section of the population that would remove the tariff completely beyond the range of partizan political influence.

The House Democrats have taken a backward step in abolishing the tariff board. They will be compelled eventually either to establish such a body themselves or to accept one established by the Republicans, for the idea behind it is sound. Only through a tariff board or commission, capable and strictly non-partizan, will it be possible to bring about an intelligent and equitable revision of the schedules.

It is estimated that the kitchen utensils of the Shah of Persia are worth \$25,000,000. Perhaps this may have the effect of quieting the agitation about the high cost of living.

The Automobile in New York State

THERE are in the state of New York 81,678 registered motor vehicles and 36,000 registered chauffeurs, the inference being that 45,678 automobile owners drive their own cars. The revenue derived by the state from vehicle and chauffeur fees amounts to \$856,310.25. These figures are taken from a detailed report just issued by the secretary of state of New York. Assuming that the vehicles registered have an average value of \$1000 the total would figure up to the enormous sum of \$81,000,000, yet, as a matter of fact, only a small fraction over one half of 1 per cent of the people comprising the population of the Empire state are shown by the report to possess motor cars of any kind. It is shown, also, that only about 4 per cent of the families of the state have automobiles.

Here one may have an alternative of inferences. It could be logically concluded, on the one hand, for instance, that only 4 per cent of the families of the state are up to this time convinced that they can afford to indulge in the pleasures of the road, as these are understood in our time or, on the other hand, that the automobile manufacturer, agent and advertiser have only barely scratched the surface of the field in this particular state. The roads of rural New York and the streets of urban New York are today pretty well crowded with automobiles; what will be their condition, say, when 8, or 16, or 32, or 64 per cent of the population is convinced that it can afford to own machines?

This can only lead to speculation, of course, and even when one is speculating it is well to start out on a sound premise. Only a fraction of the automobiles that are using and crowding the roads and streets of New York at this season of the year bear the home stamp. The great majority carry plates which show that they are registered in adjoining states, in the New England states, in states reaching out to and beyond the Mississippi. One instance will serve to illustrate. Last year the registered automobiles of New Jersey numbered 38,401. This number is doubtless greatly increased now. A large percentage of these cars at one time or another find their way into New York state. On the other hand, the New York car owners are also touring other parts of the country in large numbers. New England gets a large share of them, as it draws throughout the summer season a large share from all the other states.

The statistician has not as yet got a very comprehensive grasp on this opportunity. There are many things about the progress of the automobile movement that the public would like to know. The figures for individual states hardly convey the desired information. But let us not be impatient; the field is a comparatively new one and the colleges are turning out thousands of mathematicians annually. If the comprehensive statistician should by any chance neglect the automobile opportunity, it would be a phenomenon indeed.

Shakespeare in Nippon

A version of "King Lear" in Japanese has just been published in Tokio. Previously "Hamlet," "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet" by the same scholarly translator, Dr. Tsubouchi, had been issued and had met with favor by critics competent to judge of the merits of the translation and by a reading public interested in great classics of foreign literature. To the translator the newly organized national Institute of Literature and Art has made its first award. Previously his attainments had been recognized by an appointment to lecture on Shakespeare at Waseda University, the creation of Count Okuma's purse, civic spirit and patriotic character.

Taken in connection with undoubted radical recent changes in the Japanese theory and practise of the dramatic art, changes countenanced by highest authority and given expression to in handsomely appointed theaters modern in type, this turning to the works of Shakespeare and aiding in popularizing him and his philosophy of life takes on new significance. The first English thinker to grip the mind of the modern Japanese, Herbert Spencer, was profoundly influential for a season. But in Japan, as in Great Britain and America, his rank as a thinker is now rated far lower than it was. Japan, like the Occident from which she copied much, is finding out that utilitarian and materialistic theories of life are not satisfactory as bases for a civilization; and on every hand there is a reaching out for a spiritual faith and an ethical code that will satisfy immemorial human needs. Hence a venture like this translation of Shakespeare comes at a time when it is far more likely to be appreciated in Japan than twenty or thirty years ago.

THERE is just as much incentive to invention as ever; in view of the enlargement of the reward for invention in these times perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that the incentive is greater than ever. Somebody is going to come along in the near future with something that will take the smoke and dust out of railroad travel. Somebody is going to come along with something also that will take the rattle and noise out of railway and trolley cars. And some one is going to offer a satisfactory substitute for wooden railroad ties. It will be seen, even by the casual reader, that these needs all have to do with transportation. In an age when millions of people are constantly either going or coming, this is not strange.

The wooden tie problem, however, stands alone and in a class by itself. It is a problem because of the illusion that prevailed in this country down to about twenty-five years ago with regard to the inexhaustible resources of the forests. Nobody entertains that illusion now, but the great majority of the American people were awakened from it a trifle too late. Particularly is this true of the people who might have prevented the destruction of the forests had they been alert to the peril in time. The railroad corporations contributed greatly toward land denudation. They used timber for fuel that would now command a high price for furniture. They felled oak, and chestnut, and cedar, and elm, and hickory, and sycamore, and birch, and walnut, and cherry, and hemlock, and spruce with perfect recklessness, used some of it for ties, some of it for locomotive fuel and made bonfires out of the greater part of it, just to facilitate the work of "clearing" their rights of way.

For fifteen years the price of railroad ties has been steadily advancing, and it is still going up. All sorts of substitutes have been tested and all have failed. A wooden tie alone seems to fill

The Short Supply of Railroad Ties

the bill. The rails do not rest right on stone, cement or steel; there is just enough and not too much elasticity in wood to neutralize the sharpness and harshness of the contact between the wheels and the track. But the wooden tie is becoming so costly that the railroad corporations are eagerly hoping for the coming of the man with the substitute. In the meantime, of course, some of the larger and wealthier railroad corporations have gone extensively into forestry with the purpose of ultimately supplying themselves with timber for ties and other purposes, but they are learning that it is much easier to strip a forest than to grow one, and there is not one among them who would not feel relieved greatly if there were devised a means whereby the wooden tie might be superseded. The discoverer will have less difficulty than either Edison or Westinghouse in obtaining recognition and fortune. They were actually abreast with opportunity. He will be behind it, and with something in hand that it is looking for and ready to snatch without ceremony.

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs, formally assembled at San Francisco, has taken a decisive stand by ordering attack on papers with comic supplements that are vulgar, irreverent and crude from the artistic standpoint. Having ventured thus far in facing problems of journalism as they shape ideals of personal and family life, in due time the federation will find it easier to take other steps sure to be welcomed by all journalists with ideals that are not fixed by striving for commercial profits. The federation has the machinery to mass opinion that will be effective whenever it lines up unequivocally on the side of newspapers that cater to parents, educators and civic reformers and to readers with a world-wide vision of social good. To no more practical means of altering the tone of American life can the federation turn its attention than by widening and deepening its watchful care over journals that enter homes, that are read by youth and that fix more or less the ideals of life of innumerable persons to whom neither church, school nor home—in the old-fashioned sense of that word—now count for much as molding forces.

How important a factor the journalist is in contemporary society is indicated by the altered attitude of academic centers toward him. At the laying of the cornerstone of the Columbia University school of journalism recently it was said by Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the school, that "the journalist is a preacher whose church is never closed, whose school is always open, whose daily assize of fact and opinion is renewed morning and evening and whose skill, rightly exercised, prepares the people to meet with safety the breaking strain of political crises and economic conflicts." If woman is to share in civic and political movements in the future more directly and fully than previously, then she has reasons of her own, as well as for her children's sake, to use all her influence against journalism which emphasizes base aspects of life least worth featuring either as news or by editorial comment.

THERE is nothing particularly unreasonable about the claim that a catfish weighing 135 pounds was recently caught in the Mississippi river, notwithstanding that the story came out while the air was filled with all sorts of exaggerated reports.

THERE is something attractive in the proposition that the railroads be required to agree among themselves on a ticket that will be good on any road, at any time, anywhere within the borders of the nation. The commercial travelers of the United States are particularly interested in some such solution of their problem of transportation. In the conference of the supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers at Columbus, O., recently, the matter of petitioning the interstate commerce commission in behalf of a 5000-mile interchangeable book to be good on all railroads and all trains received favorable consideration. It is understood that the commission has already taken the whole subject of interchangeable mileage under advisement. Necessarily, the work of devising such a mileage book as that desired and the accounting which the employment of such a book would involve calls for expert and serious thought on the part of railway managers. The interstate commerce commission, of course, will do nothing toward plunging the accounting departments of the railroads into confusion.

In the interest of public convenience and comfort it might be a wise proceeding on the part of the government to create at its own expense a board to be chosen from among the commercial travelers, from the auditing and accounting forces of the railroads and from the business community at large, to formulate a plan for a uniform and equitable mileage scheme such as would enable one anywhere to purchase transportation at the minimum rate, good at any time and on any train until used. The railroads themselves would make a tremendous saving by the successful operation of such a system. Transportation mileage would have a fixed value. It would be as good as money. It would discourage scalping and, in all likelihood, destroy it, especially if unused mileage were made redeemable.

THERE is a terrible possibility, of course, that the three-cent piece with the hole in it may become a competitor of the doughnut as a standard of value.

THE question has arisen, has the towboat trust, alleged to be in restraint of trade on the Great lakes, pull enough in politics to escape attention?

THE mission of education on which Mr. Barrett of the Pan-American union has just started will bring him before many of the leading commercial organizations of Europe. To his hearers he will bring authentic information about Latin-American conditions, knowledge placed at his disposal by reason of his official position where he is employed to mediate between the Americas. The result of his tour no doubt will be to increase intelligent action in Europe calculated to take advantage of present and future trade prospects in Central and South America. Signs of such widely diffused interest were not lacking prior to this announcement. But the summons to Mr. Barrett establishes clearly the European policy of seeking expert aid wherever it can be found and campaigning for business with full knowledge of what customers are likely to want and what competitors are likely to do.

Women's Clubs and Journalism

National Interchange- able Mileage

A Pan- American Missioner